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The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST
OVERCAST.
Barometer 29.87.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)
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April 25, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 65 2 p.m. 65
Humidity 88 81

April 25, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 73 2 p.m. 80
Humidity 89 73

7645 日五初月三

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25, 1917.

香港 號伍廿月四英曆 1917
SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS.
\$36 PER ANNUM.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

THE FIERCEST BATTLE OF THE WAR.

A DEATH STRUGGLE ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

THE ENEMY ACCEPTS BATTLE IN THE OPEN.

London, April 24.
Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters, wiring on the evening of April 24, says:—Furious fighting is progressing. The situation can be summed up by saying that we have taken over 1,500 prisoners, our guns have inflicted most heavy casualties, and we have done well in some places but not so well in others. We are now confronted, not by a regular trench system, but by innumerable disconnected defensive patches in the shape of small redoubts, traverses and caps. Hence, while the Germans are indifferently sheltered and heavily punished by shell fire, the advance is slow against the machine guns. It is at present our business to clear out the widely-burrowed enemy by pounding every acre of the honey-combed ground instead of assaulting the positions frontally. The Germans are bound desperately to resist here, but the more they resist, the heavier will be their losses.

"A Struggle to the Death."

London, April 24.
The second phase of the battle of Arras is described by correspondents as the most difficult of the war and as a struggle to the death. The Germans, no longer uncertain of the point of attack, have brought up many more guns, and new field howitzer batteries are thickly grouped between the Lens and Cambrai-Arras roads. Wherever the German infantry withstood assaults, it was wholly due to the supporting artillery and machine-guns. Wherever the British got within striking distance of the enemy position, the occupants ran to meet them, throwing up their hands, or bolted.

A Pomeranian Regiment south of Cambrai was demoralized by the appalling shell-fire and surrendered in batches of five hundred, throwing up their hands immediately the British infantry appeared. A battery of field guns was overwhelmed by the British and was captured in the same area. A stout resistance was made by the Third Bavarian Division around Guenappe, where fortified houses and dug-outs had been bombed by English, Welsh and Scottish troops. Apart from the innumerable machine-guns, the ground was alive with snipers, and many British were shot from behind after entering the German lines.

The Fiercest Battle of the War.

London, April 24.
Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters, writing on the 24th inst., says:—I believe it is true that the battle now progressing on the British front is the fiercest of the whole war. The Germans are throwing in large reserves and have brought up a great number of fresh guns. They probably realise that the battle now developing may assume a decisive character and are therefore resisting desperately. This is exactly what we most wanted. They are certainly now accepting battle in the open.

So far, we have gained much and lost nothing. As I write, the guns are as boisterous as a hurricane. The great struggle is going on with undiminished intensity under a deep blue sky everywhere. I hear that the German casualties are very heavy.

New British Gains.

London, April 24.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a communique, says:—The severe fighting continued on Monday evening and during the night on the whole front from Croisilles to the north of Gavrelle. The enemy constantly repeated unsuccessful counter-attacks with great determination, regardless of losses.

We maintained the position gained on Monday and further progressed to the east of Monchy-le-Preux, and also in the neighbourhood of Reux.

We successfully beat off a violent counter-attack at Gavrelle. The prisoners taken exceed 1,500, and many more are coming in. We gained ground during the night on a wide front east of Epehy and reached the St. Quentin Canal, in the neighbourhood of Vendhuile. We captured the villages of Villers Plouich and Beaucamp further north.

The Enemy's Waste of Man-Power.

London, April 25.
Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters, writing on the evening of April 24, says:—The Germans have clearly realised they are desperately trying to counter the menace to their whole system of communications lying in the new Franco-British offensive. During the past thirty-six hours they have been throwing in strategic reserves wholesale and recklessly rushing up guns and ammunition as fast as possible. The enemy's present tactics strongly contrast with his recent methods, when he manifested a desire to conserve his man-power. He is repeatedly attacking in mass formation, regardless of the appalling cost. Despite the furious resistance, we are steadily gaining ground at various important points forming the main objective. East of Monchy we crept towards high ground across the Aubeppes gully, thereby improving the R. 10 on this key position.

The artillery appears to be gradually subduing the most active enemy fire in the region of the Scarpe and is constantly keeping the Arras-Douai Railway under fire, making the bringing up of Hun ammunition very difficult. The fighting is most severe in the Scarpe Valley. The steadfastness of the British infantry was never more splendid, as is demonstrated by the heroic fighting proceeding at Croisilles and Gavrelle. It is impossible, within reasonable space, to tell of the heroism and dash displayed. We have progressed well to the south of the Cambrai road. Strong positions are established upon the St. Quentin Canal at Vendhuile, midway between St. Quentin and Douai. This cutting of the canal deprives the Germans of one of their main means of communication.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

THE FIERCEST BATTLE OF THE WAR.

On the French Front.

London, April 24.
A French communique states:—Our artillery beat down some enemy batteries in the regions of St. Quentin and the Oise. Two German reconnaissance squadrons, endeavouring to reach our lines in the direction of Hamcourt were repulsed with heavy losses. There has been a violent artillery struggle in the regions of Hartman and Foulon, in the valley of Croisne. There have been minor actions, enabling us to advance and improve our positions on the plateau at Chemin des Dames and in the direction of Juvincourt, where we carried a German post. We successfully bombarded the enemy's lines of communication in Champagne.

AMERICAN EXPORTS.

Unaffected by the Submarine Menace.

London, April 24.
A message from Washington states that, despite the submarine menace, the value of the United States exports in March was \$551,278,000, which was only exceeded in January, when the exports were unprecedented.

THE BRITISH MISSION TO AMERICA.

Its Object Explained.

London, April 24.
Reuter's correspondent at Washington states that Mr. Balfour called at the State Department and the White House and was everywhere cheered. He landed at the French Embassy and dined with President Wilson at the White House. Mr. Lansing, in reply to enquiries, said that the day's conferences were most cordial. The British Commission had come asking for nothing, but for the sole purpose of enlightening the United States on the mistakes of the Entente at the outset of the war. The French Commission's visit would be of assistance. Mr. Lansing did not expect anything in the nature of War Conferences.

A Happy Invitation.

London, April 24.
Reuter's correspondent at Washington states that, at the invitation of the Vice President, Mr. Balfour and Mr. Viviani will address a joint session of the Senate and the House of Representatives. The date has not yet been fixed.

MR. BONAR LAW'S SON MISSING.

London, April 24.
Lieutenant Law, of the Borderers (second son of Mr. Bonar Law), is wounded and missing in Palestine.

RUSSIAN STEAMER TORPEDOED.

Socialists Incensed at the Act.

London, April 24.
A telegram from Petrograd states that the news of the submerging of the steamer Zara, with returning Russian exiles, was a thunderbolt to Russian Socialist extremists, who declare that the German rulers must pay for this blow at the Revolution.

ENEMY SHIPS IN AMERICA.

Legislation to Seize Their Use.

London, April 24.
Reuter's correspondent at Washington states that Bills have been introduced in both Houses enabling the use of interned Austro-German ships, the rights involved to be determined after the war.

FRENCH PATROL BOAT'S PLUCKY VENTURE.

London, April 24.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris, a French patrol boat on the morning of the 22nd entered the defended port of Byrrout and left without sustaining damage, after firing twenty-four shots and drawing the enemy's fire.

MR. HUGHES AND CONSCRIPTION.

London, April 24.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Bendigo, Mr. Hughes, in the course of a speech, stated:—"If national disaster threatened Australia and the Empire, I would certainly again propose Conscription."

DUTCH PRECAUTIONS.

The Government on the Alert.

London, April 24.
According to Reuter's correspondent at The Hague, replying to questions, the War Minister gave assurances that the Dutch anti-Zeppelin guns were efficient. He also stated that measures were being considered for a stricter supervision of foreigners and that the Government considered the completion of the coast defences to be necessary.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

THE MESOPOTAMIA SUCCESSSES.

Big Capture of Rolling Stock.

London, April 24.
General Maude reports as follows:—The battle on the right bank of the Tigris between Samarra and Isbulul was continued during the night of the 22nd inst. There was severe hand-to-hand fighting and numerous enemy counter-attacks. We drove out the enemy from a stubbornly defended position, which had been elaborately prepared with iron roofs and dug-outs. We pursued the enemy and occupied Samarra station on the 22nd, the enemy having hastily destroyed everything possible. Our captures include sixteen locomotives, 224 railway trucks and two barges. The enemy's casualties on the 21st and 22nd were heavy.

TORPEDOING OF HOSPITAL SHIPS.

Wise Decision by French Government.

London, April 24.
It is officially announced that, after the German announcement that hospital ships will be torpedoed, the French Government has indicated that German prisoners will be embarked thereon.

A TYPICAL GERMAN EXCUSE.

London, April 24.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says it is officially announced from Berlin that the reason for felling fruit trees in the evacuated territory is to prevent the use of the leaves in summer-me as enemy cover.

(In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on an Extra.)

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE ALLIED ADVANCE.

French Report Stubborn Fighting.

London, April 24.
A French communique states:—In Belgium we completely repulsed several enemy attacks. At various points enemy parties succeeded in penetrating our advanced elements, but were driven out again immediately after hand-to-hand fighting, leaving prisoners. Between the Somme and the Oise our batteries carried out an effective and destructive fire against German organisations. Between the Aisne and Chemin-des-Dames we made progress north of Sancy. Artillery duels were particularly severe in the sector of Hurlbets farm.

Our pilots were engaged in numerous aerial fights on the 22nd inst., bringing down six enemy aeroplanes. Fourteen of our aeroplanes on the night of April 22-23 dropped 1,740 kilograms of projectiles on stations and bivouacs in the valley of the Aisne.

British Gain Important Positions.

Paris, April 24.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: There was continuous fighting all day long on both banks of the Scarpe and important positions were gained. A marked feature of the operations is the frequency and violence of the counter-attacks in which very heavy enemy losses are incurred. We captured Gavrelle village and two and a half miles of defences to the south of the village as far as Roux cemetery. We fought our way forward to the right bank of the Scarpe on a wide front southward and eastward of Monchy-le-Preux and captured Guenappe.

We took prisoners considerably over a thousand. We also made progress south-westward of Lens. There was great aerial activity on Sunday in which our aircraft were entirely successful. Six German aeroplanes were brought down and fifteen were driven down. Two of ours attacked eight machines, bringing down two and driving down a third. Our anti-aircraft guns shot down a fourth. We also destroyed seven kite balloons. Four of our machines are missing.

A General Air of Satisfaction.

London, April 24.
Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters states that the prisoners are eloquently speaking of our overwhelming shell-fire. Our batteries advanced close to the infantry and, besides drum firing the enemy positions, they bagged all communications making it almost impossible for reinforcements and supplies to come up. Many tanks are in action. There is a general air of satisfaction in the various headquarters that we are able to get at such great masses of the enemy when they anxiously slip away. It must be emphasised that territory only counts in the decision we are now endeavouring to force when it confers mastery of position, but it is inevitable that the end will come whether the Germans are defeated in their present positions or miles back.

SUPPRESSION OF OPIUM TRADE.

London, April 24.
At a meeting at the Carlton Hall to wind up the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade, Bishop Brent (of the Philippines) paid a tribute to the power of China, had shown in ridding herself of the terrible incubus, the opium trade, even during a great revolution. Only those who knew the Chinese at close quarters could appreciate their wonderful potentiality as a nation. The Chinese Minister said the Chinese Government would not rest until even clandestine opium smoking is entirely stopped.

(Continued on page 5.)

CORRESPONDENCE.

(The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

TO-MORROW'S MEETING.

(To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

Sir,—As the notice in your issue to-day sets forth, in response to a widely expressed desire from many members of the community, who were ineligible to attend the Chamber of Commerce meeting yesterday and to record a vote there on the question of the exclusion of Germans from this Colony for a period of years after the Declaration of Peace, I have ventured to call a public meeting in the Theatre for tomorrow afternoon at 5.30, which, I trust, will be largely attended.

I would point out that this meeting is in no way connected with the Chamber of Commerce, which has already expressed its opinion in no uncertain manner, but is intended to give an opportunity to the great body of business men in this Colony not directly associated with the Chamber to record their vote.

Yours etc.
P. R. HOLYOAK.
Hongkong, April 25, 1917.

MILES OF CLOTH AND FLANNEL.

Mr. Forster's Wonderful War Figures.

After paying a warm tribute to the memory of Lord Kitchener, Mr. H. W. Forster, in introducing the Army Estimates in the House of Commons gave some highly interesting details of the work that has been accomplished on all the fronts.

Referring to the development of the Royal Flying Corps, he mentioned that Flying Schools had been established in Canada and Egypt, and anti-aircraft stations had been installed at various places. While not wishing to boast of what would happen in the case of renewed Zeppelin raids, he would only say this, that the War Office had profited to the full by experience.

An interesting passage referred to the health of the troops, and Mr. Forster gave the following figures relating to malarial fever cases up to last week:—

France	4
S. Indies	9
Egypt	3
Mesopotamia	8

Taking France alone, the number of cases among British troops of the typical group of diseases was 4,571. In the South African War the total was 69,000, and there were 8,227 deaths.

Mr. Forster stated that Lord Derby had invited Mr. Andrew Weir, a man of great business experience, to aid in the Supply Service.

The Financial Secretary gave the following interesting statistics:—

Clothes trained during the year	52,000
Vegetable gardens in Mesopotamia (acres)	8,000
Army boots (per month) at outbreak of war	50,000
At present (pairs)	1,300,000
Gas helmets	25,000,000
Sandbags	250,000,000
Khaki cloth (yards)	105,000,000
Flannel (yards)	115,000,000

There had been made, Mr. Forster added, 112,000 miles of cloth and flannel, sufficient to go four and a half times round the earth at the Equator.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-MORROW.
Public Meeting at Theatre Royal, 5.30 p.m.
Victoria Theatre, 6.15 p.m.
Hoyt Theatre, 6.15 p.m.
New Shanghai Theatre, 6.15 p.m.

NOTICES.

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GAS ENGINES AND SUCTION GAS PLANTS.
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J. H. TAGGART, Manager.

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GENERAL NEWS.

Funeral of the Late Tse-Ao-
Changsha, April 12.—The
national funeral of the late
General Tse-Ao took place to-
day. The remains were buried
in the middle of the Yohin hill-
side. The Governor of Hunan
walked through the streets of
Changsha in the procession and
up the hill, where he conducted
the ceremony with the greatest
dignity, notwithstanding pour-
ing rain. The streets were crowd-
ed, and the procession included
representatives of every rank. A
similar funeral ceremony has
been planned for the late General
Hwang Hing on April 15.Freedom of the City
for the Premier.London, March 16.—The
Corporation of London, at its
meeting last week, the Lord Mayor
presiding, unanimously decided,
on the motion of Mr. J. R.
Pakenham, the Chief Commoner,
seconded by Sir Henry Knight,
the Senior Alderman, that the
Freedom of the City, in a gold
box, should be presented to Mr.
Lloyd George, "in testimony of
the Corporation's appreciation of
his services as the head of the pre-
sent National Government and
its admiration of the courage and
tenacity of purpose with which
he is devoting his great ability
to the Empire in the struggle for
right and freedom in which it is
engaged."

The Future of Hindustani.

London, March 16.—The fifth
of the general introductory lec-
tures now being given at the
School of Oriental Studies, Lon-
don Institution, was delivered by
Mr. A. Yusuf Ali, on "The
Importance of Hindustani."
He said, the frontiers of the
Aryan languages of India were
not easy to define, but taking
Urdu and Hindi together they
would find them dominant in an
area roughly of 500,000 sq. miles,
with a population of from 115
millions to 150 millions. "After
tracing the literary wealth of
Hindustani under many heads,
Mr. Yusuf Ali spoke of the mod-
ern tendencies of its use, and
of the possibilities of a future
Academy for Hindustani, or at
least for Urdu."

The Only Peace For France.

Paris, March 7.—A great
national manifestation for the
triumph of right was held this
afternoon at the Sorbonne, in the
presence of the President of the
Republic, the President of the
Senate, M. Briand, the Prime
Minister and other members of
the Government. M. Viviani, Min-
ister of Justice, speaking for the
Government declared that France,
after thirty months of war, was
indomitable and determined.
Many a head bowed with grief
and tears of blood have been shed,
but France [he said] has not
known the supreme humiliation
which leaves the people soulless.
She has warded off defeat, and is
now approaching victory. As she
has been upright in war, so she
will be to-morrow in a healing
peace with our Allies and our
Lorraine—in a peace of victory,
the only one which for the honour
of her history and in deference
to her dead she can accept. We
are ready.

Chinese Premium Bonds.

The third drawing of Premium
Bonds will take place on the 25th
instant and necessary preparations
are being made to decorate and
prepare seats and sheds in the
compound of the Agricultural
Temple, where a platform will be
erected for the lottery drum, etc.
The amount for prizes to the win-
ners of the bonds has already
been issued by the Ministry
of Finance, says the Peking
Daily News. According to
regulations the Government
should appoint two Censors and
a member of the Ministry of
Finance; and the Chamber
of Commerce of Peking
appoint two representa-
tives to supervise the drawing.
As the Censors have now been
abolished the Government has
appointed two Auditors from the
Board of Audit in their stead.
Many representatives will be
selected from various provinces to
watch the proceedings.

If you have lost your register

of the big trading and

banking houses at the A.B.C. and

DELAUNAY, it will be found

GENERAL NEWS.

Austrians in China.
The Governor of Kwangtung has reported to Peking that the foreign Salt Inspector of the Hainan district, an Austrian subject, has secured a passport to travel through Hanoi, Hanoi, Anhai and other places. The Government is taking steps to keep itself informed of the movements of all Austrians in China.

Honours for a Chinese Vice-Minister.

Tokyo, April 14.—H. M. the Emperor has decorated Mr. Wang Fu-wei, Chinese Vice-Minister of Communications, with the Order of the Sacred Treasure, 3rd Class. His Imperial Majesty will go to a garden party to-day which is being given in honour of Mr. Wang and his suite, who leave Tokyo this evening for Nara, Kyoto, Osaka and Miyajima to visit factories and shipyards.

Imports to Russia Through Vladivostok.

Peking, April 16.—Renter's correspondent is informed by the Russian Legation that according to a decision of the Russian Council of Ministers, goods not connected with national defence are prohibited from being imported through Vladivostok. Requests for authorisation to import goods connected with national defence through Vladivostok must be addressed to the Commercial Department of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry in Petrograd.

Tokyo, April 16.—Mr. Wang Fu-wei, Vice-Minister of Communications, on the eve of his departure made the following statement to the Press:—"Brief as my stay has been, the very cordial receptions accorded everywhere have enabled me to bring home useful and lasting impressions calculated to bring our two countries closer together. The steps now being reached in the relations of our two countries, to carry out in a practical manner and realise our friendship by promoting our mutual interests, economic and otherwise. Improvement in communications and conveyance between the two countries is necessary for that purpose. China has much to learn from the railway system of Japan, and I hope facilities for inter communication between both countries may come to be realised to some extent as the result of my visit."

NOTICES.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.
Honorary Secretaries & Treasurers.
Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

KEROSENE OIL.

We guarantee all kerosene oil sold by us to be pure and unadulterated.
Present price
"WHITE ROSE,"
\$5.40 per case ex store.
"COMET,"
\$5.20 per case ex store.
CHING CHEONG
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2 blocks West of Cent. Market.
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For the best Meals, Refreshments, Bread, Cakes and Confectionery, call before the war price. ALEXANDRA CAFE.

NOTICES.

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IN THE COLONY.

DOCTORS' PRESCRIPTIONS ACCURATELY FILLED.
N. LAZARUS,

NOTE THE ADDRESS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN
25, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

NOTICES.

HONGKONG TENNIS
LEAGUE.

ENTRIES CLOSE April 25th.
Entrance Fee \$5 per team to be sent with the entries.
A meeting of the Committee will be held in the Hongkong Cricket Club Pavilion on THURSDAY, April 26th at 5.15 P.M.

F. LINDSAY WOODS,
Acting Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 19th April, 1917.

NOTICE.

S.S. "MEIKAI MARU."

THE Mitsui Bussan Kaisha's S.S. "MEIKAI MARU" will be despatched by the Toyo Kisen Kaisha from this Port for Japan, San Francisco, Panama and South American Ports, on TUESDAY, the 24th April, at 11 A.M.
For full particulars regarding Freight, etc., apply to—
T. DAIGO,
Agent, Toyo Kisen Kaisha,
Agents, The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

MESSRS. KOMOR & KOMOR
Open on WEDNESDAY, the

18th inst.,
An Exhibition of
WATER COLOURS

by the Well-Known Landscape Painter
M. KINSEN.

The Exhibition will be on view for One Week Only. All lovers of Art are cordially invited to see or purchase these Beautiful Paintings.

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Alexandra Buildings,
Des Voeux Road.

MAN LOONG.

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Factory at Yuen-mei.
OFFICE: No. 24, Des Voeux Road, W. Telephone No. 177 & 112.

WE are the leading manufacturers of "Choice of Goods." Our Fruit & Cakes are all fresh and of the first pick. Our Syrup is prepared from the best quality of Sugar. We give our special attention to the business and sanitary arrangements.

NOTICES.

CANTON INSURANCE
OFFICE LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRTY-SIXTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the undersigned on THURSDAY the 3rd May 1917 at NOON.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 15th instant, to the 3rd both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 16th April, 1917.

G. R. VICTORIA CAOL.

THERE is a vacancy in the Victoria Gaol for a Hospital Warden.
Salary—\$950 to \$1,200 per annum on completion of a year's satisfactory probation, together with \$40 per month, House Allowance.

Candidates must be under 35 years of age, of good education, character and physique.

Knowledge of Medicine not essential as a suitable man will be instructed.

Further particulars can be obtained by personal application at Victoria Gaol between 10 a.m. and 12 noon.

No application will be received after the 30th instant.

C. McIL MESSER,
Superintendent, Victoria Gaol.

G. R. Any European, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G. P. O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

Prepaid Advertisements.

ONE CENT PER WORD

FOR EACH INSERTION.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—HOUSES in An-tin Avenue, KOWLOON. Apply E. B. R. c/o E. D. Sassoon & Co.

TO LET—FIRST CLASS SHOP in Chater Road next Moutrie's Lane at rear. Apply—Clark & Co.

TO BE LET—No. 2, STEWART TERRACE. Furnished. Apply—H. E. Pollock, Prince's Buildings.

TO BE LET—Kowloon, FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED ROOM. Board if desired. Apply 6, Victoria View.

TO BE LET—First class FURNISHED ROOMS, suitable for Single Men, or Married Couples, with or without board. Electric Light and Bell, use of Telephone. Terms moderate. Tel. No. K 3. Apply T. E. Hall, Palace Hotel, Kowloon.

TO BE LET—FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, and a FLAT in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—Kowloon Marine Lot 48, with wharf, area 58,000 sq. ft., suitable for coal storage or erection of godowns. Apply to: HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD., Alexandra Buildings.

TO BE LET—OFFICES at 7, Connaught Road, C. OFFICES in King's & York Buildings.

HOUSES in Queen's Gardens, Conduit Road.

HOUSES in Broadwood & Moreston Terraces.

HOUSES on Shameen, CANTON.

Apply to: THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—UNFURNISHED, NO. 3 MACDONNELL ROAD. Apply: Johnson Stokes & Master, Prince's Building.

WANTED.

WANTED.—Immediately SECOND ENGINEER for British steamer "Sisiman," vanilla. \$250 Philippine currency. Apply 18, Nathan Road, Kowloon.

WANTED.—MASTER MARINER at present in a position, wishes BETTER HIMSELF. First-class references. Apply Box 1275 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

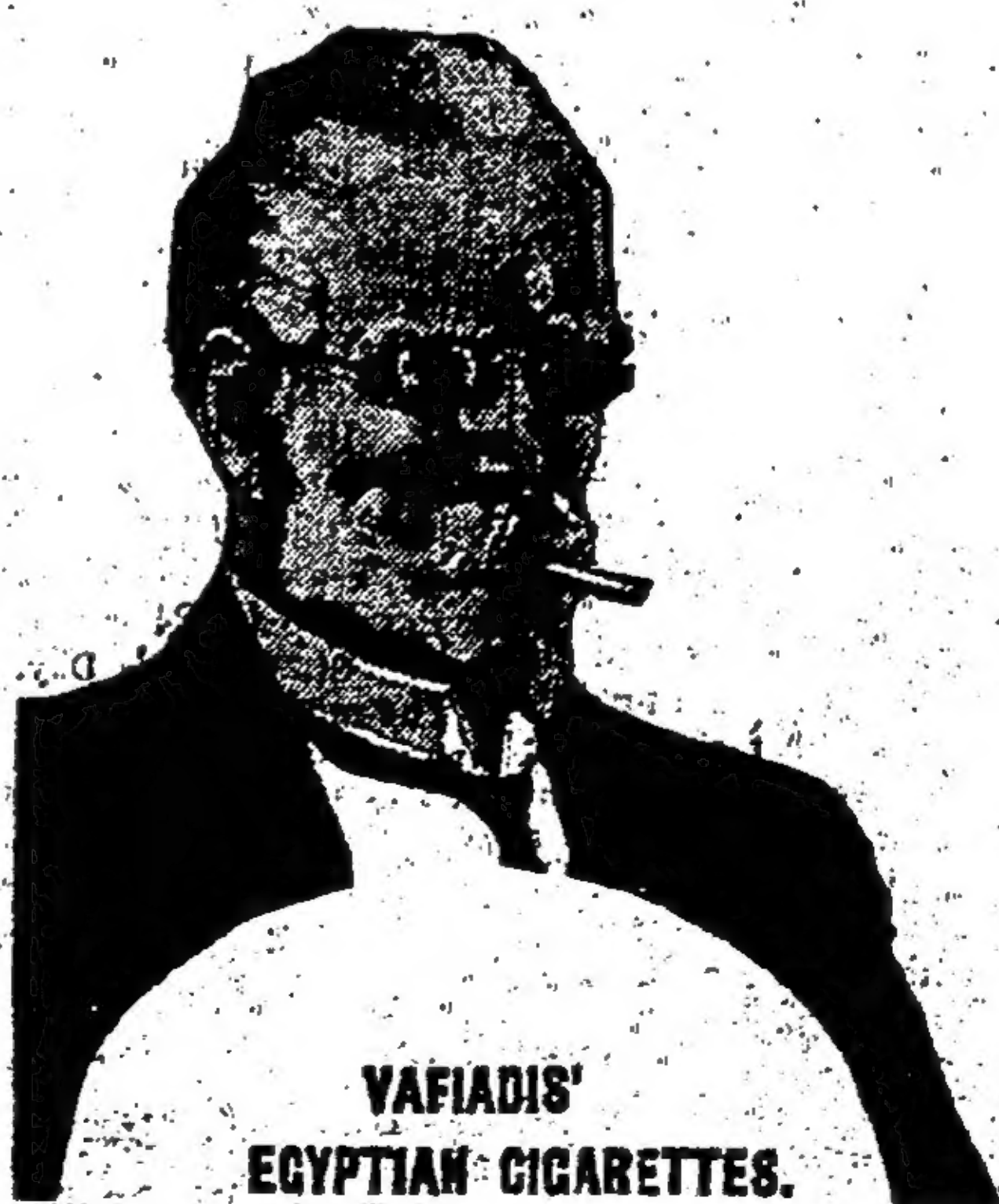
WANTED.—WILLIAM'S CHINESE-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, second hand. Apply "K" c/o the "Hongkong Telegraph."

FOR SALE.

MOTOR CARS, MOTOR CARS. 1917 Overland Touring Cars, 6 Cylinder, 7 Seater. Apply to: GEO. F. LAMBERT, Duddell Street, Hongkong 18th February, 1917.

FOR SALE.—One 10 1/2 B.H.P. HORNSEY ACKROYD OIL ENGINE complete with and equipped direct to one 6 K.W. Continuous Current Shunt Wound Dynamo of 50/70 volts with shunt regulator. ALSO One Switchboard for Accumulators Dynamo, &c, complete with instruments for 100 Amps. For further particulars apply to Messrs. Linstead & Davis, Alexandra Buildings, Hongkong 15th September, 1915.

NOTICES.



VAFIADIS' EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

Imperial Bouquet per Crown Prince	100	\$5.30
	100	4.65
	50	2.35
	10	.50
Extra Fine (Grand Format)	50	2.35
Nectar	50	2.35
Yildiz	25	1.10
Club Size	10	.40
Non Plus Ultra	100	3.60
	50	1.85
	20	.75
Superfine	100	2.40
	50	1.20

SOLE AGENTS—

HONGKONG CIGAR STORE.
HOTEL MANSIONS.

FRENCH LESSONS.

C. MOUSSON,
15, Morrison Hill Road.

NOTICES.

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around them who have sufficient knowledge of the essentials of a perfect Egyptian Cigarette in one or other of the brands known as

Bouton Rouge
and Felouca
Egyptian Cigarettes

Call upon them when you really have not reached the perfection to which the manufacture of Egyptian Cigarettes can be brought. Their makers, Messrs. Maspéro Frères, have arranged for their supply by all high-class tobacconists at the most reasonable prices.

Sole Agents: British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd., Hong Kong. A Luxury to the Man of Taste.

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BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE LARGEST SELECTION OF LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS AND SHOES IN THE COLONY.

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WHITE DRILL
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ERASMIC TOILET CREAM

A vanishing toilet cream which is non-greasy, deliciously fragrant, and very pleasant to use. It ensures clear, healthy skin and is a sure beautifier of the complexion.

"THISTLE" BRAND
HAMS. BACON.



TO BE FOUND ON THE BEST TABLES



WATSON'S
OLD
BROWN BRANDY
E
QUALITY.
25 YEARS IN WOOD.
A.S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
TELEPHONE NO. 616.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Mrs. E. W. Dawson, family and relatives desire to sincerely thank their numerous friends for the many heartfelt expressions of sympathy in their sad bereavement, and for the beautiful floral tributes.

DEATH.

EDWARDS.—On the 19th instant at Fedw. Hill, Aberdare, S. Wales, Annie Edwards, Widow of the late Richard Edwards, and Mother of Mrs. F. B. L. Bowley, deeply lamented.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25, 1917.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE MEETING.

If in regard to the exclusion of the Germans from the Colony after the war, there has been any doubt or uncertainty as to the depth of feeling among the business men of Hongkong, it was most decidedly dispelled by the proceedings at last evening's meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, a full report of which will be found elsewhere in this issue. The room was packed by the Colony's leading business men; indeed, in this respect the meeting was one of the biggest and most representative gatherings ever held in the Colony. But of greater significance and importance than the size or character of the attendance was the intense spirit of enthusiasm and determination which animated those present. There can be no mistaking the depth or sincerity of the commercial community's feelings now. The proceedings constituted a thoroughly whole-hearted endorsement of the policy so ably pleaded by the Hon. Mr. Holyoak and his supporters at the recent Council meeting. And the fact that there is every probability that a public gathering will be held, to yet further emphasise the opinion of the Colony as a whole, is sufficient to make it clear that the Government has miscalculated the strength of public opinion on the matter.

We were glad to see that the Hon. Mr. Holyoak laid stress on the point that there was something more than the mere question itself involved in the demand for the passing of the resolution at last week's meeting of the Legislative Council. That is the right of the public, or of any considerable section of the public, to make its voice heard at Home. In regard to war problems, the larger Dominions have the means of expressing their views through the medium of direct representation at the Imperial Conference. The Crown Colonies, however, have to be content with such representation as the attendance of the Secretary of State guarantees. That fact in itself is sufficient reason why every facility should be given Hongkong, in common with the other Crown Colonies, clearly to express its opinions on matters which affect its interests, without having them coloured or misinterpreted by official despatches. The demand is well-founded and essentially constitutional, and we can only express surprise that it should ever have been opposed. As to the sentimental side of the exclusion of the Huns, Mr. Holyoak's latest speech has covered all that needs be said on that point. It is on the economic side that we encounter what opposition there is to the Chamber's policy. That opposition at last evening's meeting was in a very decided minority. It has as its one and only prop the argument that the Colony will be injuring itself commercially if the Huns are refused admission to Hongkong. One can appreciate the anxiety of those who hold this view that nothing shall be done which may react on the prosperity and future progress of the Colony, but we think their fears are wholly unfounded and that, on close examination, it will be found that their arguments provide their own answers.

The whole question, as we see it, is the ability or otherwise of British merchants to compete successfully with the Germans in the South China market. The Hongkong market, except as a distributing centre for adjacent territories, is of small account. How, therefore, can it be contended that we are more likely to succeed in rivalry with German trade operations in the South China market by admitting the enemy to this Colony than we are by excluding him? If the Germans think they can better serve their interests by establishing themselves in Canton, Amoy or Swatow, they will do it whether they are granted permission to return to Hongkong or not. It is all a matter of enterprise and pushfulness. The harvest will be reaped by those who sow well, aside altogether from the matter of the Germans' exclusion from, or admission to, this Colony. Whether the one course or the other be adopted, we shall have to face German competition in the neighbouring Provinces. The only argument which the anti-exclusionists have to advance on this point is that the Colony must necessarily benefit by the presence of the Germans here, in the way of harbour dues, wharf charges etc. But surely the benefits thus derived may be more than offset by the circumstance that, by permitting the Huns to avail themselves of the facilities offered by the port in the way of the handling of cargo, its transhipment and distribution, we should be helping them to expand their trade rather than otherwise. Hongkong is a far better base of operations than Canton, Swatow or Amoy, can ever hope to be. Why, therefore, should we allow enemy traders to come in and enjoy all its advantages when we know that they will be scheming might and main to neutralise us in the adjacent markets? It is our business to place every obstacle in the way of the Germans in the coming commercial war. We can best attain that end locally by keeping them out of Hongkong. To welcome them on economic grounds is to admit that their presence is essential to the progress and development of this British Colony, which is a shameful recognition of our own weakness.

Hongkong Awakened.

In to-day's leading article we discuss the more palpable side of yesterday's meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, but it may not be out of place to add that, inferentially, that meeting was not confined to the question of Hun exclusion. Underlying everything is the feeling that Hongkong is tired—tired to death—of a worn-out system of government by the Colonial Office at Home through its clerks. For more than a quarter of a century the *Telegraph* has been urging the desirability of a change—of the establishment of a representative Government, in fact—and of late this idea has taken hold of every class in the Colony. Our ally in the matter has been, interestingly enough, the Government itself, for, by its eternal wrongheadedness in opposing movements which were manifestly for the Colony's good, it has made enemies of those who are bound to win in the long run—the members of the mercantile community, to wit. The public has waxed irritable at seeing, time after time, the Unofficials silenced by a Government majority; it has realised that Hongkong has been grievously misunderstood by its neighbours, and that the Colony's progress is perpetually being impeded by official obstruction. The Government has had a long innings, and the merchants and the general public have been amazingly patient, or amazingly apathetic. We may not always be proud of Hongkong, but none of us wishes to see it ridiculed by outsiders more than is absolutely necessary. The way in which to stop strangers from misunderstanding us is to set our house in order, and this can only be done by a united effort to force the hand of the Government at Home. Hongkong is waking, and, if the Constitutional Reform Association will do likewise, it will find plenty for its hand to do just at this moment. "Strike while the iron's hot" should be the watchword of every live man in the Colony to-day.

Local Celebrations.

And Hongkong is awakening in yet another way. The St. George's Day celebrations were, throughout, a huge success. Indeed if the Hongkongites who left this Colony as recently as four or five years ago could have been here on the 23rd they would assuredly have thought that they had come to the wrong place and had missed Hongkong altogether. If the festivity was lacking in any particular point, that point lay in the direction of some form of military display. Assuming that a troop of the Colours and a *feu de joie* would have been out of place, there was surely nothing to prevent a brief route march of the armed forces of the Colony. Some may think, too, that a short religious service in one or both of the cathedrals would not have been out of place. But this is not a time for cavillings; rather ought we to rejoice that Hongkong continues to show a sound determination to throw off its shameful lethargy and to come into line with other places. The Police Reserve promenade concert of eighteen months ago broke the ice, and proved that it really was possible for persons of varying positions to meet in amity; while the splendid results achieved by the "Our Day" committee made the fact still more apparent. It has been demonstrated that Hongkong is singularly rich in ladies and gentlemen who have a special gift for organising festivities. Mention of names would be invidious. Why, we would again ask, cannot these form themselves into a permanent committee—after the war is over—for providing amusement that will lighten the life of the Colony? There is plenty of money here, and there would be no difficulty in persuading the owners to part with some of it for a good purpose—for Hongkong, with all its faults, is not stingy. The matter is worth thinking of. And what, by the way, is going to be done about Empire Day this year? We cannot afford to let it pass as it has passed in previous years.

DAY BY DAY.

FOR THERE WAS NEVER YET PHILOSOPHER THAT COULD ENDURE THE TOOTHACHE PATIENTLY.

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was \$2.49 1/16.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the 55th birthday of Lord Grey of Fallodon.

Alice Memorial Hospital.
The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—B Mori, \$10; Ray and Falconer, \$10.

Complimentary Dinner.
The Victoria Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade is giving a dinner in honour of the 25th Battalion of the Middlesex Regiment at the To Yuen Restaurant on Monday next, at 6.30 p.m.

Chief Officer's Loss.
The Chief Officer of the U.S. Sloop has reported to the Police that, whilst his boat was between Wanchow and Soi Hing, some person stole the key of his room and entered, stealing \$39 in money and a gold watch and chain, valued at \$63, the whole of his loss being \$40.

Unwelcome Presence.
Found sleeping on premises at West Point where he had no right to be, a Chinese was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with being found on the premises for the purpose of committing a felony. He denied that he went there for anything except to sleep, but his Worship sentenced him to six weeks' hard labour.

Bijou Theatre.
The Bijou Theatre has a special attraction this week. The film entitled "The Woman" has drawn very good houses during the last two nights. The Paramount's Pictorial are exceptionally interesting and have been very much appreciated by the audience. To-night "The Golden Chance" will be screened. It is a most interesting drama in five parts, and should draw big houses.

To be Birchd.
Before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, a small Chinese boy was charged with having counterfeit coins in his possession. The story told was that the lad went to an Indian shop on the Praya East and said he wanted to buy some sweets. He produced a dollar which was found to be very light. The Indian took the boy to the station, and when he was searched by Sergeant Floyd, the boy was found to have another false dollar in his possession. In the Court this morning, the lad said that he had the two dollars given him in Canton as a New Year's present, and that he had come to Hongkong with his sister to find an aunt. He had no idea that the coins were bad. His Worship ordered the defendant to receive 10 strokes with the birch and to be detained for 24 hours.

St. George's Day.
The model sailing yacht which was raffled at the Ocean Club on Monday was won by Mr. Lee Chu pak, and the table lamp, kindly presented by the Standard Oil Co., was won by Mr. E. J. Wilkinson. The pony, Brown Bear, presented by Capt. Cassel to Mrs. Milner Jones for St. George's Day Funder, was won by Mr. N. L. Lee, who put it up for auction. Mr. V. Libram being the auctioneer, and realised \$100.50. Mr. Libram also auctioned two geese, which were kindly given by Mrs. Frost, of Kowloon, and these realised \$58.50 and \$65.00, the respective buyers being Mr. A. G. Coppin and Mr. G. O. Moxon; the first-named also bought in Brown Bear. A shortbread which was kindly presented by Lady May was sold by Mr. Libram at the excellent figure of \$47 to Mr. E. A. A. The Committee wish to thank Mr. Eldridge, of the P. W. D., who kindly supervised the erection of the matchless, also Mr. Ng Chong, the contractor, for his services and the special terms. In connection with the collection of the fund, Mr. T. E. Pearce's assistance was much appreciated, as well as the hospitality which he extended to all at the Officers' Club in the morning.

COMPANY MEETING.

Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.

(VERBATIM).
The ordinary general meeting of the Hongkong Tramway Company, Limited, was held at the offices of Messrs. Jardine Matheson and Co., Ltd., to-day at noon. The Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton (Chairman) presided, and there were also present Sir Paul Chater, O.M.G., Sir Robert Ho Tung, the Hon. Mr. E. Shollin, and the Hon. Mr. Lau Chi Pak (Directors), Mr. W. E. Roberts (Secretary), the Rev. Father Robert, and Messrs. Ho Fook, J. D. Stevenson, Lo Cheung Ip, Ho Leung, A. V. Apoor, J. Seth, J. M. Alves and J. B. King, (shareholders).

The Chairman said:—As there is a quorum present, I will ask the Secretary to read the notice convening the meeting and also the auditors' report.

The Secretary having read the notice.

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen, with your permission I will take the report and accounts as read.

The result of the year's working shows a profit of \$37,201 11 3, which is very much in excess of the amounts previously earned by the Company and enables your Directors to recommend the payment of a final dividend of 23 per cent., making 30 per cent. for the year. The large increase in traffic receipts is due chiefly to the influx of Chinese during the summer months, consequent upon the trouble in Canton.

It is very pleasing to observe the decrease in the loss on subsidiary coins, from which the Company has suffered so heavily in the past, and it is hoped that the change of the Colony is now on a sounder basis, and that this heavy loss will be avoided in the future.

As pointed out in the Directors' Report, the actual increase in the Hongkong Working Expenses amounted to \$19,714, and this, you will agree, is most satisfactory considering the increase in the price of materials, and the exceptionally heavy traffic of the summer months before referred to. In this connection I would like to draw your attention to one heavy charge on the Company, and that is the item of "Maintenance of Track and Roadway." The colliery trucks used in Hongkong cause excessive and irregular wear to our track, and we have endeavoured, without avail, to get the authorities to compel these trucks to keep to the side of the road, in accordance with the Traffic Regulations of the Colony. If this were done, a considerable saving would be effected in our maintenance charges. A rule was made in November last, under which new trucks will not be licensed unless the wheel gauge differs from that of the tramway, but this of itself will not improve matters very much.

The royalty of 5 per cent. of the working profit payable to the Hongkong Government has been included in the accounts, and you will see that this amounts to the sum of \$2,371 13 10.

The surplus cash of the Company has all been invested in sound securities, and these investments have been written down to the market value at 31st December. During the year, debentures to the amount of \$24,400 were purchased and cancelled.

The amount of \$2,441,138, which it is recommended should be written off the book value of the undertaking, is the final statement of the sum required to write down the value in accordance with the valuation made in 1909.

Before proposing the adoption of the report and accounts, I shall be glad to answer any questions shareholders may wish to ask. There being no questions, I beg to propose that the report of the Directors and statement of accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1916, be, and the same are hereby adopted.

Sir Paul Chater:—I beg to second that proposition.

The Chairman:—It has been proposed by myself and seconded by Sir Paul Chater, that the report and accounts be presented.

TO-MORROW'S MASS MEETING.

An Opportunity for a Public Declaration on the Exclusion of Germans.

The attention of the public is drawn to the fact that a mass meeting of citizens is to be held in the Theatre Royal to-morrow at 5.30 p.m. in connection with the movement aiming at the exclusion of Germans from the Colony for a prescribed period after the war.

The meeting is the outcome of a widely-felt desire that the community as a whole should have an opportunity of expressing its opinion on this important issue. Mr. H. P. White is to preside, and it is expected that there will be a crowded attendance.

A point to be emphasised is that the meeting is open to all residents of the Colony, and that everyone, whatever his views, will be given an opportunity of expressing his opinion.

ed be passed. Those in favour kindly signify in the usual way. That is carried. The second resolution I have to propose is:—"That the final dividend for the year ended 31st December, 1916, at the rate of twenty-three per centum per annum (making a total of 30 per cent. for the year) recommended by the Directors be and is hereby sanctioned, and that the same be paid to the shareholders on the Colonial (Hongkong) Register at the Exchange rate of two shillings, four pence and three farthings per Hongkong dollar."

Sir Paul Chater:—I beg to second that proposition.

The Chairman:—This resolution proposed by myself and seconded by Sir Paul Chater, is now before the meeting. Those in favour kindly signify in the usual manner. That is carried.

Mr. Stevenson:—I beg to propose that the Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton be re-elected a director of the Company.

Mr. Seth:—I beg to second that.

The Chairman:—It has been proposed by Mr. Stevenson and seconded by Mr. Seth that the Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton be re-elected a director of the Company. Those in favour kindly signify in the usual way. That is carried.

Mr. Ho Fook:—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I beg to propose that the retiring directors, Dr. J. W. Noble and Sir Robert Ho Tung, be re-elected directors of the Company.

Mr. Ho Leung:—I beg to second that.

The Chairman:—It has been proposed by Mr. Ho Fook and seconded by Mr. Ho Leung that the retiring directors, Dr. J. W. Noble and Sir Robert Ho Tung, be re-elected directors of the Company. Those in favour kindly signify in the usual way. That is carried.

Mr. Clarke:—Mr. Chairman, I beg to propose that Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews be re-elected auditors of the Company at a fee of \$1,000, to hold office until the next annual general meeting of the Company. Those in favour kindly signify in the usual way. That is carried. That is all the business, gentlemen, and dividend warrants will be ready to-morrow.

The Chairman:—I have been proposed by Mr. Clarke and seconded by Mr. Apoor that Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews be re-elected auditors of the Company at a fee of \$1,000, to hold office until the next annual general meeting of the Company. Those in favour kindly signify in the usual way. That is carried. That is all the business, gentlemen, and dividend warrants will be ready to-morrow.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Among the Parliament of the world the United States Senate is the only body of first-class importance to allow unlimited discussion, says the *Manchester Guardian*. The French Chamber of Deputies has had a closure rule since 1813, and this is constantly applied. Before it was passed the Chamber witnessed many "filibusters" whose methods aroused intense violence and bitterness—just as they do at Washington—besides killing a number of measures that the majority favoured. During the last three weeks of a session of the American Senate Parliamentary tactics turn mainly on the situation created by this continuous talk rule. Should a measure get postponed until the last week, a very small minority, if sufficiently determined, can always kill it. Earlier in the session filibusters are fought by prolonged sittings. When the Senate sees that two or three members are resolved to talk a proposition to death it counters by refusing to adjourn, and a sitting lasting over a week—day, night and Sunday—may ensue. Unless the obstructionists between them can keep the first unceasingly they are beaten. If there is nobody to continue the discussion a vote can be forced.

One of the difficulties of newspaper censorship in the United States, says the *Chronicle*, will be in the number of journals in foreign languages published in the Republic. These total close upon 500—65 being daily newspapers—and the majority have a circulation of over 5,000 copies per issue. Italian journals are the most numerous, totalling 95; then there are 55 Polish papers, 54 Swedish, and 27 Hebrew besides Norwegian, Danish, and, of course, a considerable number of German prints. French journals, including Swiss and Belgian periodicals, number only 15. Two Japanese and five Chinese papers represent the Oriental communities in the States.

St. Quentin, the capital of the Aisne arrondissement, is about twenty miles south-east of Peronne and thirty miles north-west of Laon. It is an important manufacturing centre and had, previous to the war, a population of about fifty thousand. The town stands at the junction of the Somme with the St. Quentin canal, which joins the Somme with the Scheldt, and with the Oise canal, along which there also has been heavy fighting, and which joins the Somme with the Oise. The district of which St. Quentin is the centre is noted for its cotton and woolen fabrics, and in the town are manufactures of machinery and other iron goods, embroidery, etc. Even in Roman times the town was of great importance for it stood at the junction of five military roads. Its history has been a stirring one and many fine buildings, if indeed the Germans have not destroyed them, tell of a glorious past. In the war of 1871 the Germans under von Goeben and the French under Faidherbe met under its walls and after a sanguinary contest the latter had to retreat. The retirement was a most skillful one; the French army was saved and a few days later a general armistice ended the war. On August 27, 1914, the British expeditionary force reached St. Quentin in the retreat of Mons, and the following day crossed the Oise. Then after a German occupation of over two and a half years St. Quentin will once again return to the French.

French railways, on which some of our rolling stock is now being used, retain a curious trace of their origins. Contrary to the rule of the road, "Keep to the right," observed in the large majority of foreign countries, trains in France have always kept to the left, as in England. The present French railway system was inherited from the Germans, who, after the war of 1871, took over the railways of the Alsace-Lorraine region, and nearly all the engine drivers were for many years of the same nationality. These men followed the rule of the road that had been learned at home, and kept them on to their French masters.

THE SHARE MARKET
QUOTATIONS

Up to the Minute.

Banks.	a. \$ 712.50.
Unions.	b. \$ 915.00.
H.K. Fire.	b. \$ 330.00.
Douglases.	b. \$ 88.00.
Indos (Del.).	b. \$ 126.50.
China Sugars.	b. \$ 114.00.
H.K. Wharves.	sa. \$ 80.00.
K'loon Docks.	b. \$ 123.00.
Shai Docks.	b. T. 90.00.
Ewoe.	b. T. 151.00.
Kung Yik.	b. T. 14.50.
Shai Cottons.	b. T. 122.00.
Yangtsepoos.	b. T. 5.70.
Cement.	b. \$ 8.10.

EMPIRE DAY.

Naval, Military and Police
Rifle Shoot.

Rifemen will be interested to hear that the Police Reserve is arranging another big shoot for Empire Day—May 24. The meeting will take place on the King's Park range, and Captain G. G. Wood, R.K.V.O., will be the range officer.

Teams are invited from the following branches of the Services:—H.M.S. Tamar, R.M.L.I., and Naval Yard Police; R.G.A.; R.E. and Staff and Depts.; 25th Middlesex; H.K.V.O.; H.K.V.R.; 14th Punjab; 18th Infantry; Hongkong Police and Wardens; Victoria Gaoi; Hongkong Police Reserve; Non-Service Rifemen (Naval Dockyard, &c).

Firing will take place with Service rifles issued—and as issued—by Government. Competitors will be required to provide their own ammunition. Aperture sights may be used for the deliberate practices only—penalty 5 per cent. to be deducted from the aggregate deliberate score.

The ranges and targets will be as follows:—200 yards deliberate, seven rounds and sighter, 200 yards rapid, ten rounds (magazine charged, time allowed 45 secs.); 500 yards deliberate, seven rounds and sighter; 600 yards deliberate, seven rounds and sighter. The target in each instance will be the Bisley figure, except at the 600 yards range, at which it will be a Bisley 18-inch bull.

The time allowed to a competitor within which to fire a shot (except snap-shootings and rapid) is 30 seconds from the time the signalling disc or flag is lowered. The names of the six members of each team must be sent to Mr. Jenkins on or before Friday, May 18, at noon.

All officers of H.M. Forces present on the range and all competitors and range officials are invited to tiffin with the Police Reserve.

DAY BY DAY.

Victoria Theatre.

There was a good attendance at the Victoria Theatre last night when the first two episodes of the new serial—"Adventures of J. Rufus Wallingford"—were shown. These pictures are considerably above the level of the ordinary American serial, and should be seen. The current programme also contains a splendid new Wiff-a film and a couple of good Gazettes.

Stolen Rubber.

Before Mr. J. B. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, a Chinese was fined \$25, or 14 days, for having in his possession a quantity of rubber which had apparently been stolen from the Kowloon godowns. The man was arrested in Kowloon City Road and his explanation was that he gave a man 15 cents for it. Inspector Gordon stated that the rubber was being loaded on a ship at the wharf, and there was no doubt that it was stolen.

COMPANY REPORT.

The Canton Insurance Office,
Limited.

The report for presentation to the shareholders at the thirty-sixth ordinary meeting, to be held at the offices of the Company, on Thursday, May 3, at noon, states:—

1916 Account.—After paying an interim dividend of \$18 per share on May 4, 1916, the amount standing to the credit of this account is \$633,993.89.

This, it is resolved, to deal with in the following manner.

To pay a final dividend of \$7 per share \$ 70,000.00

To add to Underwriting Suspense

Account ... 363,993.89

To add Reinsurance Fund ... 200,000.00

\$633,993.89

1916 Account.—The amount standing at credit of this Account is \$274,933.76. Out of which the General Agents and Consulting Committee have declared an interim dividend of \$18 per share absorbing \$180,000. The balance of \$274,933.76 will be carried forward.

Consulting Committee.—Since the last meeting Mr. D. W. Craddock resigned his seat on leaving the Colony. The Hon. Sir Paul Chater, O.M.G., Hon. Mr. E. Shellim, and Messrs. F. Maitland, H. P. White, C. S. Gubbay and Sir Robert Ho Tung, retire, but being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

Auditors.—The accounts have been audited by Messrs. H. Percy Smith, F.C.A., and A. R. Lowe, F.C.A., who being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

HONGKONG AEROPLANE
FUND.

The Second Subscription List.

Collected by Mr. H. K. Evans:

N. H. N. Mody ... \$ 351

J. H. N. Mody ... 100

N. Mody & Co. ... 75

Cawarji Palloji & Co. ... 75

Mr. & Mrs. A. B. Avasia ... 51

A. Peres Sympathiser ... 51

F. P. Talati ... 35

Mehta & Co. ... 25

Patell & Co. ... 25

Mr. & Mrs. F. S. Madan ... 25

D. K. Satna ... 21

M. N. Mehta ... 20

Cooper and Co. ... 15

E. D. Kotwall ... 15

Patell and Co. ... 11

B. F. Kavarana & Co. ... 11

E. F. Shroff ... 10

R. B. Cooper ... 10

J. H. Buttongee ... 10

H. K. Evans ... 10

B. Jooji & Co. ... 10

N. J. V. Moona ... 10

P. D. Golla & Co. ... 10

J. J. Vassanis ... 10

J. P. Vassanis ... 10

E. B. Mogra & M. H. Kavarana (\$7 each) ... 14

D. K. Khera; D. H. Cooper, J. B. Patell, P. A. Jamejee, Anonymous, K. S. Pavri, M. J. Doctor, L. F. Shroff and S. Dossaboy & Co. (\$5 each) ... 45

E. O. Tamboli, K. D. Gorder, F. H. Elchidana, C. J. Bhargava, and A. D. Vania (\$2 each) ... 10

\$1,085

Previously acknowledged 1,087.39

Total ... \$2,152.39

A Poor Excuse.

At the Magistrate's Court this morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood, two Chinese were charged with fighting in the street at West Point. Evidence was given by a constable, who said that he saw one of the defendants chase a small boy with a bamboo pole. The boy ran away and then the defendants went after him and struck him. The defendants' excuse was that they were being chased by a number of men who wished to assault them. His Worship imposed fines of \$5 and \$10 respectively.

AN ORDER FOR PENCILS.

Question of German Manufacture.

Before the Chief Justice, at the Summary Court, this morning, the Sincere Co., Ltd., claimed from Messrs. W. G. Humphrey and Co., the sum of \$536 for breach of contract, dated September 24, 1915, for the sale and delivery of two cases, of lead pencils to be delivered as soon as possible, no time-limit being fixed. The plaintiff also claimed the cost of the action.

Mr. A. M. Preston appeared for the plaintiff and defendants were represented by Mr. E. J. Crist.

Mr. Crist said the defence was that this was not a contract at all. It was an order, exactly the same as if he went to Lane Crawford's and ordered a Mackintosh which they said would order for him.

Letters were read which had passed between the parties, to the contract. Included on the letters was one from defendants, in which they said that the pencils ordered were of German manufacture and could not be obtained. They had tried to fulfil the order elsewhere, and asked for a definite reply as to whether plaintiffs wished the goods delivered at the increased price of \$3.50 per gross. Chen Kwong Sang, Secretary to the plaintiff, gave evidence. He said he was surprised that defendants should say that, owing to the pencils being of German manufacture, they were unable to supply them, since they made the contract in September, 1915, a year after the outbreak of the war, and must have known they were German pencils.

His Lordship asked if he knew when the contract was made for the German goods, and witness replied that he did not. Did you make this contract personally?—No; we made it through a broker. Was nothing said about them being a German make?—No. Further evidence was given, and Mr. Crist said that defendants had just delivered five cases to firms who had ordered months and months before plaintiffs "at best prices obtainable."

Witness said they had reason to believe that defendants had delivered the same pencil contracted for to some one else. Their buying man bought 38 gross from a Chinese firm at \$3.85 per gross.

Mr. Crist:—If your Lordship holds that defendants entered into a definite contract to sell at a certain price, defendants have nothing to say with regard to damage.

His Lordship said he understood that the defence was *force majeure*. Mr. Crist said he was going to show that his clients could not fulfil the contract, and also that it was not a contract at all, but that it was an order.

His Lordship:—It is an order which you can be sued upon. Judgment was given for defendant.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued today by Mr. F. C. Jenkin, D.S.P. (Reserve) state:—

Parades. Thursday, April 26.—No. 3 Company under Chief Inspector Lammer and O. C. Company, at Central Station, 5.30 p.m.

Friday, April 27.—No. 2 Section at Water Police Station under O. S. M., 5.45 p.m. Also Reserve of No. 2 Company at Central Station at 5.30 p.m.

Ambulance Platoon. During the month of May, all ranks will attend the following:—Every Tuesday.—At Central Station at 5.30 p.m. for Squad Drill. Every Thursday.—At Tung Wah Hospital at 6 p.m. for Lecture.

Police School. Class X (Inspector General)—Final sitting on Tuesday, May 1, at 5.30 p.m.

A Business Visit. Geo. S. Sandeman, Sons and Co., of port and sherry fame, has arrived in the Colony.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

JUST ARRIVED

SHIPMENT OF
PRIME & DELICIOUS
AUSTRALIAN
APPLES.

THEATRE ROYAL.

"SCENES FROM SHAKESPEARE."

(as arranged for ST. GEORGE'S DAY.)

WILL BE REPEATED IN AID OF

WAR CHARITIES

To-day the 25th inst.

AT 5.00 P.M.

Prices as Usual:—\$3.—\$2.—\$1.

(CHILDREN HALF-PRICE ON THE MATINEE.)

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform will be admitted at half price.

OBITUARY.

Death of Mrs. A. Edwards.

The many friends in the Colony of Mrs. A. Edwards will regret to hear of her death on the 19th instant, after a long illness, at her residence, Fedw Hill, Aberdare, South Wales.

Mrs. Edwards and her three daughters are well known in the Colony, the latter having married Mr. H. L. Donny (Senior), Mr. F. B. L. Bowley and Captain C. J. Aston, R.E. respectively. Her three sons, William, Tudor and Arthur, and Captain Aston, were all at the Western Front last year, where the eldest son (who enlisted as a private and is now a sergeant) was severely wounded. It is probable that anxiety for her sons brought on the illness which has proved fatal.

IF YOU FEEL A COLD
APPROACHING

A hot bath at bed-time and a dose of Pinkettes the little gentle-nature laxative, form the best preventative.

PINKETTES

dispel Constipation, Biliousness, torpid liver, sick headaches, and clear the complexion. Of Chemists, or 60 cents the packet, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Exchange Road, Shanghai.

TO-DAY'S
ADVERTISEMENTS.EXCLUSION OF GERMANS
AFTER THE WAR.

A PUBLIC MEETING will be held in the Theatre TOMORROW (THURSDAY, 26th April) afternoon at 3.30 in connection with the above. All interested are invited to attend.

WANTED.

WANTED.—At once, HOTEL MANAGER. Best personal references indispensable. Stagnant and experienced, married or single, salary expected, to £1,000 p.a. Hongkong Telegraph.

SAKURA BEER



SOLE AGENTS:

SUZUKI & CO.

TEL. 468

ALEXANDRA BUILDING

PREPARE FOR WET WEATHER!

Without doubt the need for a serviceable, waterproof becomes more and more apparent. We have just received a delivery of

WATERPROOFS.

Made by a renowned maker of fully tested cloth in all weights and sizes at prices ranging from \$17.50 each.

SPECIALLY MADE COATS FOR GOLFERS, MOTOR-CYCLISTS and SPORTS WEAR.

MACKINTOSH

& CO., LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists

16 DES VŒUX ROAD. TELEPHONE 14.

Wm. Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 346

SPECIALISTS IN GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

We have just received a new Consignment of

TROPICAL SUITINGS.

GREY and WHITE "FLANNELS"

"SERGES" and "CASHMERES."

STYLE and FIT GUARANTEED.

COLUMBIA RECORDS.

509	Dreams Without Thee.	Paul Dufault (Tenor).
2617	My Heart's Desire, Songs My Mother Taught Me.	Fraser Gange (Baritone).
2464	Drake's Drum, There's a Land.	Thorpe Bates (Baritone).
2454	Father O' Flynn, Off to Philadelphia.	"
2293	Mary, Sally in our Alley.	Walter Wheatley (Tenor).

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

6, DES VŒUX ROAD. TEL. 1322.

D.C.L. Malt Extract with Cod Liver Oil.

The Distillers Coy., the largest firm of Distillers in the World, has at its disposal a supply of the best and choicest barley procurable, which is malted on their own premises by the most scientific methods of manufacture.

SOLE AGENTS: CANDE, PRICE & CO. LTD.

TEL. NO. 135

16, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL HONGKONG

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

WILL dispatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS

LONDON & BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

LONDON & BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare and a half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York, at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to:-

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.

E. V. D. Parr,
Superintendent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver

In connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

EMPERESS OF ASIA. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.

30,625 tons displacement. 30,625 tons displacement.

Electric Heat in Every Cabin. Electric Light in Every Berth.

On Two and Three-Bed Room Suites with Private Bath.

Laundry-Gymnasium-Venue Cafe.

EMPERESS OF JAPAN. MONTEAGLE.

11,000 tons displacement. 12,000 tons displacement.

Twin Screw Steel Steamships, with Modern Accommodations.

Excellent Table. Reduced First Class Fares.

S.S. "Monteagle" calls at Moji instead of Nagasaki. All STEAMERS call at Shanghai both East and West Bound.

Through Bills of Lading issued via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Ry. to all Overland Points in Canada and the United States, also to Pacific Coast Ports, European Ports and the West Indies.

For information as to Rate of Freight, Passage, etc. apply to Agents:

HONGKONG-MANILA-SHANGHAI-NAGASAKI-MOJI-KOBE-YOKOHAMA.

P. O. SOUTHERLAND, General Agent, Passenger Department, Hong Kong.

J. M. WALLACE, General Agent, Hong Kong.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between
SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

WESTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, Mar. 21, 1917.

Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

General Agents.

10 to REISS & Co. Canton
Hongkong, 8 Jan. 1917

MOTOR CARS

FOR SALE OR HIRE
ORDERS BOOKED IN ADVANCE. APPLY:-

TEL. No. 1036.

EXILE GARAGE.

275 YUEX ROAD.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—
Subject to Alteration

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
LONDON via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Delagoa Bay, Cape Town, Madeira.	SAWA Maru Capt. Hayashi Yokohama Maru Capt. Terada	T. 12,500 T. 12,500
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE via Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Nagoya & Yokohama.	Rangoon Maru Capt. Kobayashi	T. 8,030
OGUITA via S'pore, P'ang & Rangoon.	Capt. A. Kon	T. 21,000
BOMBAY via S'pore, Malacca & C'bo.	Capt. Inazumi	T. 16,000
SHANGHAI, Moji and Kobe.	Tango Maru Capt. Soyeda	T. 13,500
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.		
NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama.		
EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL (CARGO ONLY).		

NEW YORK via Manila, San Francisco, Panama and Colon.

§ Wireless Telegraphy. Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA. B. MORI, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE
VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement Tons & Speed	Leave Hongkong
Korea Maru	18,000 - 18 knots	30th Apr. at noon.
Siberia Maru	18,000 - 18 knots	12th May.
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	23rd May.
Nippon Maru	11,000 - 15 knots	14th June.
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	19th June.
Persia Maru	9,000 - 14 knots	3rd July.
1st class to London G\$348. (£71.10.0).		return G\$619. (£122).
to San Francisco G\$250.		return G\$437.50.

*For this voyage the Persia Maru will call at Honolulu. Special Rates given to MILITARY, CIVIL and VETERAN, MISSIONARIES to FOUR THE WORLD. Through bills issued in connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call to Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

VIA JAPAN PORTS, SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, ILOILO, LOS ANGELOS.

Steamer Anyo Maru 18,500 - 15 knots Leave Hongkong 11th Sept.

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

T. DAIGO, Agent, KING'S BUILDINGS.

JAVA PACIFIC LINE OF THE JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Monthly Service between

MANILA, HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO.

Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.

Subject to change without notice.

S.S. Arakan 11th June. S.S. Bintang 12th July.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to:-

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Hongkong, York Buildings. Managing Agents.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

S.S. CHINA

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU.

JUNE 23, SEPTEMBER 5, 1917.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER

SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent.

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THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

Owners of The "SHIRE"

Line of Steamers.

FOR ALL PORTS TO AND FROM THE UNITED

KINGDOM AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

Please Apply

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers	To Sail
TIENTSIN	Heichow	26th Apr. at noon.
SHANGHAI	Szechuen	26th Apr. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Anhui	29th Apr. at night.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL"

MANILA LINE—Twin Screw Steamers—"Chiatun," "Taming" and "Teau." Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck Aft, on "Taming" & "Teau."

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.
S.S. "Anhui," "Chienan," "Yingchow," "Shantung," and "Sinking," with excellent accommodation, electric light and fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Telephone No. 34. Hongkong Apr. 24, 1917.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tjikini	in port	25th Apr.	25th Apr.	SHANGHAI
Tilapijap	in port	5th May	14th May	KOBE

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574. York Building.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
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The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried.

All Steamers Fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having

good accommodation for First Class Passengers; Electric Light and

Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 8 to 10 days.)

Steamships. Captain. Leaving.

Haikong ... A. E. Hodgins ... TUES. 1st May, at noon.

Haikong ... J. W. Evans ... FRI. 4th May, at noon.

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near

Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas LaPratt & Co., General Managers.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Alteration).

For Steamship On

S'hai, Moji & Kobe ... Katsang ... Fri. 27th Apr. at night.

MANILA ... Taisang ... Sat. 28th Apr. at 3 p.m.

SHANGHAI ... Wingsang ... Tues. 1st May at night.

HAIPHONG ... Loongsang ... Tues. 1st May at 7 a.m.

MANILA ... Loongsang ... Sat. 5th May at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every 10 days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Amoy. Steamers on this line have a limited number of saloon accommodation, and through bills to all Northern and Southern Ports.

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Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

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SHIPPING NEWS

New Zealanders' View.

Sir J. MacKay, the Shipping Controller, has notified shipowners engaged in Australian and New Zealand trade of his intention to take over the control of all tonnage engaged there-in. It is understood that the step is taken to ensure the most economical and most advantageous use of the shipping. The owners will retain the management and a committee of owners will collaborate with the Controller in regard to the disposition of the ships. If the Controller transfers any vessels to employment with companies near the United Kingdom the committee will advise as to the best means of rearranging the programme of the vessels left in the Australian and New Zealand trade. The programme for homeward loading from Australasia should be placed in the hands of the central committee of agents, and would possibly be entrusted to the two committees now administering the loading programme of refrigerated tonnage. Similar action will be taken respecting other trades under consideration, and will be put in operation as soon as possible.

U.S. Bulkhead and Loading Regulation.

Mr. Redfish, the Secretary of Commerce for the United States, and his committee of shipbuilders and shipowners have laid before the United States Shipping Board the report on bulkhead and loading regulation. It was recommended that the British rules be adopted for American ocean-going vessels, and that the subject be studied further for American coastwise, lake, bay, and sound vessels. The report in full follows:—Article 1.—Sea-going ships.—1. As the question of determining the proper loadline for various types of ocean-going vessels has been the subject of an exhaustive investigation conducted by the British authorities and 2. As it appears unnecessary to repeat the same work in this country, and 3. As the United States is already a member of an international congress upon this subject, which would have met before this time but for the present war in Europe, and 4. As it is generally conceded in maritime circles that the present loadlines, as established, by the British practice in general, render the vessels safe and seaworthy. Your committee therefore recommends:—1. That the United States adopt a method for the determination for freeboard of ocean-going vessels which will give, in general the same loadline as that established by the present British practice, this method to remain in force until such time as an international commission shall be called to establish an international loadline. 2. As British tables, at present in use are recognised as being somewhat cumbersome, they would need some revision in order to conform to the present-day American practice in shipbuilding. Article 2.—Coastwise, lake, bay and sound vessels.—1. As vessels engaged in the coastwise, lake, bay and sound trade are not only operating under different conditions, but are in most cases of a different type of construction when compared with ocean-going types, and 2. As any set of freeboard tables based on a ocean-going type would be inapplicable to such vessels, and 3. As the preparations of such rules and tables would involve a thorough and exhaustive examination of existing vessels, in order to establish what may be called the American practice in loading and operating such vessels, and 4. As proper, just and safe loadlines can be established only after such an investigation has been made, and the results carefully analysed by proper scientific methods, and 5. As such an investigation will necessarily take some time and involve some expense, the committee recommends:—1. That the present committee be continued and conduct such an investigation, and that the Shipping Board appoint one or more of their number to sit with the committee in their deliberations; 2. That a fund be established to take care of the necessary expenses involved in such an investigation; 3. That, owing to the importance which your committee attaches to such an investigation, if it is deemed improper for the committee to apply any fund for the purpose, the committee be authorised to take such steps as are necessary to raise such funds.

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Hongkong, 30th Dec., 1916.

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WEDNESDAY, 25th APRIL, 1917.

10.00 p.m. Kinsnan. | 4.30 p.m. Heungshan.

THURSDAY, 26th APRIL, 1917.

8.00 a.m. Heungshan. | 8.00 a.m. Fatsan.
10.00 p.m. Fatsan. | 4.30 p.m. Kinsnan.

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MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 29th APRIL, 1917.

The Company's Steamship

"TAISHAN"

Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

FARES AS USUAL.

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CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,
JAVA-PACIFIC LIJN.

THE Steamship

"S.S. TJISONDARI"

having arrived from SAN FRANCISCO, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the Wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claim will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after noon, the 24th April, 1917, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Under-signed on or before the 2nd May, 1917, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 30th April, 1917, at 10 a.m. by the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,
Hongkong, 23rd April, 1917.

CONSIGNEES

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

S.S. "KOREA MARU."

From SAN FRANCISCO, via
HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS
and MANILA.

The above named steamer having arrived, consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on the 24th April, at 5 P.M., will be landed at consignees' risk and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown.

Storage charges will be assessed on all cargo remaining undelivered on the 24th April, at 5 P.M.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No Claims will be recognised after the goods have left the Steamer or Godown.

All chafed and damaged cargo will be landed into the Company's Godown, where they will be examined on the 1st May, at 10 A.M.

No Claims will be recognised if filed after the 14th May, 1917.

T. DAIGO,

Agent.

Hongkong, 23rd April, 1917.

VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

Destination. Vessel's Name. For Freight Apply To. To be Dispatched.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

San Francisco via Japan	Korea M.	T. K. K.	30, Apr.
Victoria, B.C. & Japan	Awa M.	N. Y. K.	1, May.
Victoria B.C. & Japan	Yokohama M.	N. Y. K.	9, May.
San Francisco via Japan	Siberia M.	T. K. K.	12, May.
San Francisco via Japan	Arakan	J.C.J. L.	20, May.
San Francisco via Japan	Tenyo M.	T. K. K.	23, May.
San Francisco via Japan	Tjisondari	J.C.J. L.	1, June.
San Francisco via Japan	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	14, June.
San Francisco via Japan	China	C. M. S. S.	3, June.
San Francisco via Japan	Persia M.	T. K. K.	3, July.
San Francisco via Japan	Ri-tang	J.C.J. L.	12, July.
San Francisco via Japan	China	P. M. S. S.	5, Sept.
San Francisco via Japan	Anyo M.	T. K. K.	1, Sept.

JAPAN AND COAST PORTS.

Shanghai	Tjikini	J.C.J. L.	25, Apr.
Tientsin	Huichow	B. & S.	26, Apr.
Shanghai	Szechuen	B. & S.	26, Apr.
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Kutsang	J. M. Co.	27, Apr.
Manila	Taisang	J. M. Co.	28, Apr.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Katori M.	N. Y. K.	29, Apr.
Shanghai	Anhui	B. & S.	29, Apr.
Heiphong	Loksang	J. M. Co.	1, May.
Shanghai	Wingsang	J. M. Co.	1, May.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	1, May.
Manila	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	5, May.
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Rangoon M.	N. Y. K.	10, May.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Kamo M.	N. Y. K.	12, May.
Kobe	Tijitjap	J.C.J. L.	14, May.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	18, May.

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NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH ON CRUISE BLOOMS	DEPTH AT HEAD	DEPTH AT TAIL	DEPTH AT TAIL	DEPTH AT TAIL
KOWLOON					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	100'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	100'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	100'	10'	10'	10'	10'
Patent Slip, No. 1 Kowloon	100'	10'	10'	10'	10'
Patent Slip, No. 2 Kowloon	100'	10'	10'	10'	10'
TAY KOW TSI					
Compassion Dock	100'	10'	10'	10'	10'
YEN KOW	100'	10'	10'	10'	10'
Yen Dock	100'	10'	10'	10'	10'
Yen Dock	100'	10'	10'	10'	10'

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BARBER LINE OF
STEAMERS.

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Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary is given before noon to-day. No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 1st May will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Under-signed on or before the 14th May, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on the 30th May, at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

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NOTICES.

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TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph".]

(Continued from Page 1.)

ANNIVERSARY OF ANZAC LANDING.

Stirring Messages to Australia.

London, April 24.
Mr. A. Henderson, a member of the War Cabinet, has sent the following message to Australia:—
"The second anniversary of the memorable landing of the Anzacs at Gallipoli recalls to our minds an achievement unsurpassed in this great war and which deserves to live throughout the history of our Empire. It is a tradition so magnificently founded that it will, I doubt not, be carried on in a manner worthy of those who so freely offered their lives when they stormed a position which the enemy believed to be impregnable. As the conflict progresses we see that the enemy, as his strength weakens, has recourse to greater atrocities; shameful devastation of the territory we have reconquered in France, deportation of women and non-combatants, and, above all, shameful slaughter of wounded heroes by attacks delivered on hospital ships are signs that the enemy is lost to all sense of humanity and the meaning of civilization."

"To uphold the glorious tradition of the Anzac landing, avenge the wrongs done by the enemy to the innocent and to re-establish the rights of smaller nations to freedom and justice are the noble aims which will, I feel confident, inspire all Australians together with their comrades in other parts of the Empire to further efforts in order to bring the conflict to a glorious conclusion."

General Sir William Robertson sent the following message:—

"We all recognise with pride and gratitude the fine work done by the Dominion troops of the Empire in every theatre of war, and we look with every confidence to a supreme effort being made by all at home and abroad in order that we may finish the business we have in hand and in such a way as shall for generations to come prevent a recurrence of the horrors and hardships of the last two and a half years."

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, April 20.
Messrs. Samuel, Montagu and Co.'s report, dated 18th inst., states: The apathy of the market, due to scanty supplies and a small and timid demand, changed yesterday when some China purchases set in and the market was not broad enough to fill the demand. It is understood that the United States Government made further purchases last week and the paucity of offerings from there encourages the idea that the coinage requirements of the United States is likely to be an important factor. Thus much expansion of American supplies is hardly to be expected even at advancing prices. Continued pressure to buy upon a starved market may carry the quotation to a figure more tempting to speculative holders, the number and the holding of whom are now modest, or to a level at which substantial China sales will become profitable.

THE Y. M. C. A.

Interesting Features of its War Work.

It will doubtless be a matter of interest to the public of Hongkong to know that the Colony has been visited by Mr. J. J. Virgo, who is the well-known United Nations Field Secretary of the Y. M. C. A., and who is at present making in Europe tour, which practically means a tour of the world, the object of which is to unify the Association and to prepare for the great work it is expected to carry on after the war. It was only owing to shipping arrangements that Mr. Virgo was unable to arrive for a lecture in the Colony, he having to leave yesterday for the North and Japan on his way to America.

Interviewed today by a representative of the Hongkong Telegraph, Mr. Virgo had many interesting things to tell of the Association's great work among the soldiers at the present time, and of the efforts that are being made to secure the future success of the organisation's activities. He said that the idea had been conceived of establishing at the Headquarters in London an Imperial Council, with strong representation of the Dominion overseas, so that the Colonies could have a voice in the settlement of policy in regard to future work. The Association, he said, had come wonderfully before the public during the war, though many people were under the impression that it was a new thing. As a matter of fact, the Association was founded as far back as 1844, and had grown to such an extent that at the outbreak of hostilities there were 9,500 Associations throughout the world, with a membership of a million and a half, and with property valued at thirty millions sterling. It was not surprising, therefore, that at the declaration of war the Association was prepared to meet the needs of His Majesty's forces. That it has succeeded is shown by the fact that it has established 1,500 centres with the aid of £2,500,000 in the income of the fighting men.

Speaking of his visits to the various fronts and to the Grand Fleet to see how the work was going on, Mr. Virgo said that he had been on H.M.S. Warspite, though the Germans claimed that this battleship was at the bottom of the sea. Unqualified praise had been given to the work by Admiral Sir John Jellicoe and Admiral Sir David Beatty, and the ladies were most assiduous in their help. In France and in Flanders, he had seen the great work there and had spent two and a half hours under shell fire within 800 yards of the front line trenches, where two Y.M.C.A. men were working in a dug-out, which the Germans had found a boon. The Association had fulfilled the prophecy of one who had said: "I suppose you will be in the trenches with us soon." In Egypt, where the work was made difficult by the conditions existing, equally good work had been accomplished, and in Mesopotamia they followed the troops throughout. He had travelled on the first Bagdad Railway from Karna to Amara, which was only a few feet gauge, there were no carriages but only open trucks, where the engines sometimes left the track and where it took them some hours to cover 130 miles. Things were improving now, and better work was possible. In East Africa, the Association had been asked by the Government to undertake the whole of the canteen business. The Islands in the Mediterranean and in the Adriatic, along the Suez Canal, had all been attended to, and the 27 huts along the Canal's banks were the coolest places in that hot region. Having travelled right through India as far as the Afghanistan border, he had seen the work that was being done there and knew the extent of the gratitude of the Indian people for the way the Association had looked after their fighters in other parts of the world. In Australia, where he first began his Y.M.C.A. work 30 years ago, and in New Zealand and Canada, equally fine work was being done, especially in the direction of training character along the right lines. At home, the Association had been of great use to the military authorities, for no less than 2,500 "Rejects" had

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

The Last Case on the Calendar.

The last case on the calendar for the April Criminal Sessions was heard this afternoon at the Supreme Court, before the Chief Justice (Sir William Ross Davies). The prisoner was a man named Fung Kwai, and he was charged with robbery with violence.

Mr. G. N. Orme appeared to prosecute and prisoner was undefended.

The story of the case, as told by Mr. Orme, is that the complainant, an elderly man of the village of Ngai Kok, sitsuate over the border, which is only separated from British territory by the Sam Chua river had come over the water to another village to buy opium. When going back, he had 18 pots of opium in his pocket, and also \$8 in money. It was whilst he was passing through the swamp that divides the village from the river, that the prisoner sprang out on him from behind a bush. He was knocked down and nine pots and all the money were stolen. The prisoner made off, but the affair had been witnessed by two Customs Officers and two other men who knew the prisoner. He was later arrested and when charged before the Magistrate said he was merely remonstrating with the complainant for trying to smuggle opium. He admitted taking one pot.

Prisoner denied the theft and the assault and said he only threatened to report the man for smuggling opium.

Case proceeding.

been made fit for service through the Y.M.C.A. gymnasiums.

Men going on leave were faced with a problem when they reached London, for they often had to wait some considerable time before they could get to their homes, and here the Association had, at the request of the Government, made provision for housing and entertaining them. Over 50,000 such men passed through London every week, and in the great buildings the Association had put to the use, over 15,000 men were given a place in which to sleep every week. Two large structures had been erected, each of which had cost \$3,000 to build, and many existing buildings had been transformed into hostels.

Mr. Virgo paid a tribute to the great amount of work done by ladies, saying that at the outbreak of war over 80 per cent. of the Association's members enlisted. Having alluded to the interest that His Majesty the King and other members of the Royal Family took in the undertaking, he said that the Association was spending no less than \$1,000 every week providing stationery for the troops to use on service. That involved the distribution of twenty million pieces of stationery every month, and it was safe to say that tens of thousands of letters had been written home by men which otherwise would not have been possible.

Referring to Hongkong, he said that he was sorry that the new building arrangements had been held up for the time being, and he thought it was a great mistake, because when the soldier boys returned they would expect a welcome from the Y.M.C.A. which had been so much to them during their fighting. He quite appreciated the views of those who thought it better to wait, but he did not think that there was any more important job awaiting those who were interested in the betterment of manhood than in taking steps to ensure the conservation of the manhood that would be left to the world at the close of the war. And the Y.M.C.A. could play an important part in that.

Mr. Virgo told several telling stories of the good work being performed, and said he regretted that time did not permit him to give a lecture on a subject in which he was sure most people were interested.

THE EXCLUSION OF GERMANS FROM HONGKONG.

OUTSPOKEN UTTERANCES AT THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE MEETING.

EXCEPTION TAKEN TO HIS EXCELLENCY'S RECENT SPEECH.

The Chamber of Commerce room in the new Government Buildings was packed last evening on the occasion of the extraordinary general meeting called for the purpose of discussing the question of the exclusion of Germans from the Colony for a period of ten years after the war. The utmost enthusiasm was displayed, and resolutions were passed in favour of such exclusion, taking exception to His Excellency the Governor's recent speech on the subject, and in favour of the holding of a public meeting at an early date. The Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, the Chamber's representative on the Legislative Council, was given a warm welcome on entering the room.

The Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak presided, supported by the members of the committee, Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton, Mr. S. H. Dodwell, Mr. C. Montague, Mr. A. O. Lang, Mr. G. F. Edkins, Mr. E. V. D. Parr, Hon. Mr. E. Shellum and Mr. N. J. Stabb.

The following were present:—
Sir C. P. Chater, C.M.G., Messrs. A. A. Cartwright, W. Dunbar, A. G. Gordon, R. Hancock, W. Logan, M. S. Sassoon, Hon. Mr. H. E. Follock, E. C. F. P. Talat, G. Luidin (A. B. The Swedish Trading Co., Ltd.), C. A. Arculli (Arculli Bros.), W. H. Bell and W. Manning (Asiatic Petroleum Co., Ltd.), T. A. Loughlin (The Bank Line Ltd.), N. Jeayette (Bank of Taiwan Ltd.), A. Bryson (Banker and Co.), L. Derindogru (Banque de l'Indo-Chine), A. J. Botelho (Botelho Bros.), F. C. Butler (Messageries and Co., Ltd.), L. Barry (British American Tobacco Co., Ltd.), G. T. Edkins (Butterfield and Swire), F. W. S. Evans (Calbeck Macgregor), J. H. Wallace (Canadian Pacific Ocean Services Ltd.), B. B. Cooper (Cawajee Patil and Co.), J. S. Thomson (Carmichael and Clarke), W. L. Carter (China and Japan Importers and Exporters Ltd.), T. Leeman (China Light and Power Co., Ltd.), H. Taylor (Coma Provident Loan and Mortgage Co., Ltd.), C. H. P. Hay (China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.), J. M. Shaw (China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.), B. W. Tape (China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.), J. Thomas (Compagnie Des Messageries Maritimes), J. L. M. de Romerio (Connell Bros.), Hon. Mr. E. Shellum (David Sassoon and Co., Ltd.), A. Davis and C. J. Ellis (S. J. Davis and Co.), F. B. L. Bowley (Dennys and Bowley), S. E. Dodwell (Dodwell and Co., Ltd.), D. E. Donnelly (Donnelly and Whyte), H. P. White (Douglas S.S. Co.), E. S. Morrison (Eastern Asbestos Co.), E. A. M. Williams (Fire Ins. Assn. of Hongkong), C. M. S. Alves (Fung Tang), A. B. Rawworth (The General Electric Co. of China Ltd.), A. O. Lang (Gibb Livingston and Co.), R. Henderson (Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.), W. Patterson (Gibson and Co., Ltd.), T. Arthur (Goodard and Douglas), R. Hancock (A. S. Hancock), W. A. Hannibal (W. A. Hannibal and Co.), W. E. Clark (Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.), G. Currie (Hongkong and China Gas Co., Ltd.), F. Graham (Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.), W. B. Brown (Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.), J. J. Tavaré (Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Ltd.), N. J. Stabb (Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation), W. E. Roberts (Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.), R. M. Lyster (Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.), T. F. Hough (Hughes and Hough), W. M. Humphreys, and W. G. Humphreys (W. G. Humphreys and Co.), J. D. Humphreys (J. D. Humphreys and Co.), T. E. Pearce (J. D. Hutchison and Co.), A. A. Claxton (Holloway and Nevill), S. C. Imai (S. C. Imai and Co.), W. O. Jack (W. O. Jack and Co., Ltd.), Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton (Jardine Matheson and Co., Ltd.), H. J. Gedge and C. A. Hooper (Johnson Stokes and Master), J. H. C. Goodban (Kailan Mining Administration), A. F. Skelton (Lane Crawford and Co.), A. E. Lowe (Gow, Bingham and Matthews), F. Maitland (Maitland and Davis), J. de B. Lancaster (Liverpool and London and Globe Indemnity Co., Ltd.), M. F. Basilio (W. R. Lister and Co.), A. E. Jones

and G. G. Wood (Leigh and Orange), D. MacDonald (Macdonald and Co.), S. J. Chinchin (Marine Insurance Association of Hongkong), C. Champkin and E. L. Sim (Marine Bank of India Ltd.), H. K. Erain (N. Mody and Co.), N. S. Moys (N. S. Moys and Co.), A. G. Coppin (Nestlé's Anglo Swiss Condensed Milk Co.), W. Sinclair (New Zealand Insurance Co., Ltd.), B. Mori (Nippon Yusen Kaisha), A. B. Avaris (Pabany and Co.), M. J. Patel and B. Karanjie (Patel and Co.), E. V. D. Parr and P. S. Knight (Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.), C. B. Brooke (Pentreat and Co.), Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak (Reiss and Co.), G. H. Wilson (Robertson Wilson and Co.), A. S. D. Couland and D. K. Moss (Alex Ross and Co.), C. S. Gubbay (E. D. Sassoon and Co.), J. M. Gordon (Shewan Tomes and Co.), G. E. Wetton (H. Skott and Co.), A. M. L. Soares (Soares and Co.), W. D. Kraft (Standard Oil Co. of New York), E. Ormiston (Stewart Bros.), H. Stephens (H. Stephens and Co.), J. H. Brister (The Texas Co.), J. Bentley (Thomas Cook and Co.), C. Montague Ede (Union Insee. Society of Canton), A. Ritchie (United Asbestos Oriental Agency Ltd.), S. M. Churn (Union Trading Co.), J. Morton Smith (Union Waterboat Co., Ltd.), C. C. Stark (Vacuum Oil Co.), H. Humphreys (A. S. Watson and Co., Ltd.), C. E. H. Beavis (Wilkinson and Grist), A. Forbes (Harry Wicking and Co.), C. E. Warren (C. E. Warren and Co.), B. Monteith-Webb (B. Monteith Webb and Co.), E. One (Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd.), L. H. Leung (Yuen Hop Hong), and E. A. M. Williams (Secretary).

The Hon. Mr. Holyoak said:—
The hour for which this meeting was called having already passed, I will proceed to address you on the subject for which you have been called together this evening. Briefly, it is this that a resolution which was unanimously adopted by your elected committee was rejected by the Legislative Council, and we have now brought you here to put it before you for you to endorse it, if it seems to you fit. The resolution which I have to propose, and it is identically the same as that proposed at the Legislative Council, is "That it is the opinion of this meeting of the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce that it is in the best interests of the Colony that persons of German nationality should be excluded therefrom for a period of at least ten years following the declaration of peace, and that subsequently they only be admitted into the Colony under strict licence." And now, gentlemen, we contended that, speaking on behalf of the Chamber, there should be no hesitation on the part of the Government in adopting this resolution. It was largely academic, and did not seek legislation, but merely asked that the considered, and carefully considered, opinion of your elected Committee should be put before the authorities at home who are shortly meeting to consider this very question. We claimed that we had a right to voice our opinion, as, whilst the greater Colonies will be represented directly by their own representatives, we, as a Crown Colony, will be represented by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and, without a direct pronouncement from the Chamber in no uncertain manner, we should be largely at the mercy of Government dispatches and recommendations which may not be known to us. Now, gentlemen, we further contended that this resolution was never seriously discussed by the Governor-in-Council, and that His Excellency's speech, where it was not flippant in argument, was at any rate unfortunate, to say the least of it, in choice of language. (Hear, hear and applause.) It has been said, and was said by the other side at the Council, that the appeal was made largely upon sentiment, and ignored economic facts. In the first place, it is impossible, in connection with this, to ignore sentiment. The entry of England into this war was in the very first place entirely and absolutely due to sentiment, namely, that we should fulfil our treaty to Belgium. (Applause.) The entry of another great nation recently was precisely upon the same basis (hear, hear), and, gentlemen, it is impossible to conceive that as a result of this war sentiment in connection with it will have died down for very many years to come. Therefore we cannot afford to ignore it. You will notice that in endeavouring to present this case I am trying to present it without passion and to deal with it calmly and logically as it seems to appeal to us, and as I trust it will appeal to the meeting. I propose now to deal very briefly with the economic argument which it is said by the other side that we do not sufficiently dwell upon. Gentlemen, I really felt that it was unnecessary to argue it at length, because the occurrences, in connection with the liquidations, are such common property in this day that it seems unnecessary to argue at length, but since it seems desirable that I should speak a little more fully upon it I will do so. I said in my speech that the return of Germans to Hongkong would be injurious to the best interests of Hongkong, and that was when I was dealing with the economic argument. I have no hesitation in saying that almost sixty per cent. of the German trade in this Colony was done in British cargo. Let us pause for a moment and consider what that means. All of us who are deeply acquainted with the textile trade here know that there have been many occasions in the past ten years where Lancashire travellers in this Colony have reported large sales to German firms when British merchants had precisely the same cargo to offer lying in the godowns, prepared to accept spot cash prices, but unable to sell, though large sales took place with the other firms. Why? Because the whole basis of the textile trade and other trades in connection with German business here, was largely upon a credit basis. That credit had to be kept revolving and therefore it was essential to them, in order to carry on their trade, not only to go on selling, but what was more material to them, to go on buying. It therefore did not matter whether they sold at a loss or a profit so long as the credit kept revolving and this, gentlemen, is the evil to which I have drawn attention and which I am forced to dwell upon, because I believe British merchants in this Colony were opposed in their own trade in goods made by Lancashire firms, sold at a loss by Germans and sold to keep credit revolving in order that they might pay off new bills in advance of new obligations in connection with their trades. They misapplied the funds which should have been used to pay off bills. This huge ball of credit was kept revolving, and I say that that business and that system of credit was immoral from first to last, (hear, hear) and I ask you whether you are prepared to admit back into your midst men who are prepared to reinstitute this class of business when after much pain and tremendous struggling the trade of this Colony has once more been put on a sound cash basis. As I said in the Council, the condition of the Colony to-day is healthier and sounder than it has been for very many years past, and it would be foolish to allow them to come back to do their trade, when from the very nature of things they must offer terms which no self-respecting British firm would dream of offering. I do not speak of the wider credit system of trade to which the Attorney General made reference. Trade in the hinterland, where large Government contracts are concerned, and where there may be opposition to British firms, will have to be considered, and developed, as will also credit such as assistance by banks in order that the trade in that hinterland may be more fair. In the past we left much of that so characterised dangerous trade, because we thought it was dangerous, to our German competitors. I think we realise now that a large trade was done, and possibly a paying trade was done, and it must be developed on similar lines, though we shall endeavour to make it sounder. It was further hinted that if we did not allow the Germans to come to Hongkong it would lead to the development of Swatow, Amoy and other ports with railway connections between there and Canton, and the possible development of other ports. In the first place I doubt very much whether for many years to come they will be financially in a position to finance any big railway scheme or undertake a commercial development scheme, and even if they were I have no hesitation in saying that if the British merchants in this Colony allow it, it serves them right. If they are not alive to the possibilities of competition now, knowing they can meet and overcome it, then they will deserve the competition we may have to meet. If we do not work hand-in-hand with the Chinese Government and see that all railway development

JAPANESE PAINTINGS.

Great Success of Mr. Kinsen's Exhibition.

In spite of the bad weather and the excitement of the St. George's Day festivities, the exhibition of paintings by the young Japanese artist, Mr. M. Kinsen (which is being held at Messrs. Komor's galleries) has been splendidly patronised. Large numbers of people have visited the galleries daily, and we understand that the sales of pictures have been most satisfactory.

Owing to an alteration in the sailing list, Mr. Kinsen will not be leaving the Colony for another three or four days, and, during that time, the exhibition will continue.

Concealed Opium.

As he was passing the u.s. Hoibong, which runs from here to Wuchow, a Chinese was searched and was found to have concealed under his girdle a pound of raw opium, cleverly done up in cloth to the shape of boot soles. When charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, he was fined \$100, or three months' hard labour, and the opium was ordered to be confiscated.

that may take place we are in a position to grapple with, as well as the Germans, then we shall deserve competition. In conclusion, and in putting this resolution, I would say that the question of the time limit of ten years was as far as your committee is concerned, academic, and put in for the sake of argument. It was fully realised when this resolution was proposed that it would never be carried into definite action in this Colony. It was not said that it should be so, but it was merely desired that the expression of the Colony should go home for the Home Government to give it consideration in connection with Imperial legislation, and it was equally realised that whatever the Imperial authorities might decide, this Colony would have to fall in with, and would do so gladly. (Hear, hear.) But we did contend that we have a perfect right to express, independently, our views to the Imperial authorities at home on that very point (hear, hear and loud applause). Therefore I am prepared to say that if the period of ten years does not meet with general acceptance, your Committee is prepared to modify the resolution in that respect, so that it meets with general acceptance, because we are most anxious that a voice should go forth from this meeting in perfect unanimity, if we can possibly see eye to eye together in connection with this. I leave the resolution in your hands. (Loud applause.)

The Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, those of you who read my speech at the Legislative Council meeting probably have recognised that I more or less based my arguments on the ethical point of view, not so much the commercial point of view, although I had my views on that. After all is said, gentlemen, we cannot be guided in our policy by a mere matter of pounds, shillings and pence. (Applause.) I am aware that there are arguments, and strong arguments, on both sides of the question, and personally I think we can maintain ourselves against German opposition of any kind; yet I would like to hear from those better acquainted with the trade of Hongkong—I would like to hear their views expressed, as I myself have only been a resident here for a very short time. With these few words, gentlemen, I think this is all I have to say.

Mr. Parr said: I should like to accord my support to the remarks of the Chairman with regard to this resolution, and should add that it may be considered a matter of common or ordinary precaution. Gentlemen, we desire those sentiments to be sent home to the Home Government. The Prime Minister, very wisely, since the beginning of the war has got into consultation with the best technical brains of the country (hear, hear) and we are encouraged to think that his Government would welcome the expression of opinion by business men in Hongkong, men, gentlemen, who by their positions show themselves worthy successors of their great predecessors. (Hear, hear and applause.) I think we have a right to ask that this resolution should be transmitted home. (Applause.)

The Chairman: Gentlemen, the meeting is open for any further discussion.

EXCLUSION OF GERMANS.

(Continued from Page 8)

The Hon. Sir Paul Chater: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, while I yield to none in my detestation and horror of the Germans and the unspeakable atrocities committed by that nation since the commencement of the War, at the same time I cannot find myself in accord with the suggestion that it is in the best interests of the Colony of Hongkong that persons of German nationality should be excluded therefrom for a period of at least 10 years following the declaration of peace; and that subsequently they be admitted into the Colony under strict licence, save and except under conditions which are, I am convinced, beyond the bound of practical politics, namely that the same stand be adopted and maintained by all the Allies in the Far East—France, Russia, Japan and, most particularly, China. Given these conditions, then I am with you. Except under these conditions to exclude the Germans from our Colony would be merely to drive them to neighbouring trade centres, where, once established, they would prove a serious menace to our welfare and trade—(No. No.)—not to mention the loss of benefits to be derived from the use of our Harbour by their shipping, and of shipping under their control.

Voices: What rot! Tommy rot!

Sir Paul Chater: All right. A voice: Who wrote it? I deem it inexpedient that I should here mention in detail places where they could (except and unless China sides with us) so establish themselves in our immediate neighbourhood. They must be as well known to you all as to me, but I shall be only too pleased to give my views in full to your Committee if and when they wish. It has been argued that with no coaling facilities on the way German shipping will find a difficulty in reaching these distant waters, but can we for a moment suppose that she will not find means to overcome this difficulty? What about the use of oil fuel in place of coal? It would be easy enough for steamers using oil to reach Dutch Ports in the East Indies and there replenish their stock for the further voyage to China, Russian ports in the North and Japan. That China has at the moment broken off diplomatic relations with Germany we all know, and I trust that the day is not far distant when she will be numbered amongst our Allies; but when peace is established she will continue to decline to trade with her to my mind absurd. I have read that the German Concessions at Tientsin, Hankow and elsewhere now being taken care of by China, will eventually be handed back to her, and we know Germans today are tolerated and are trading in Shanghai. I maintain then to exclude them from this Colony only to be suicidal policy. (No! No!) It may be said that we have got on very well and prospered without them during the war—granted—but shall we not do so to a greater degree on their return? (No! No!) I think we have much to fear for our trade from their competition for many years to come, particularly in view of the statement which has been put forward that they will have to compete without the banking and discount facilities in London which they formerly enjoyed.

It will be within the memory of many of you that some years ago an attempt was made through this Chamber to establish bimetallism in this Colony; it was found, however, that unless China would come into line, this could not be done, and the scheme had to be abandoned. As this Chamber itself, in its letter to the Government, when considering the recommendations of the Economic Conference of the Allies regarding the commercial and industrial policy to be adopted throughout the Empire after the War, wrote, "Hongkong is essentially a great shipping port and trade emporium and as such cannot be dissociated from the neighbouring State of China which indeed provides the most important field for Hongkong enterprise. Whatever Imperial policy is adopted for the future in the interest of Hongkong provision must be made for its peculiar relationship with China, and no measure should be taken which would be likely to be detrimental to the further expansion of the import and export trade with China; any tariff regulations should provide for these circumstances." (Hear, hear.) All this goes to support my contention that without the support and co-operation of China any such suggestion as that before us must prove futile and lead to our detriment. Gentlemen, the question under discussion is to my mind essentially one of Imperial policy. We have been asked by the Home Government for an expression of our opinion as a guide to our representative at the forthcoming Imperial Conference. In giving forth such an opinion we must be careful not to let our justly incurred hatred of the atrocities committed by our enemies and our sentiment for the sufferings imposed upon our fellow countrymen and Allies to obscure our sound and well-considered judgment. Common sense tells us that so soon as she is able to do so Germany will open up trade throughout the world and for us to attempt to bar her from trade with or through this Colony, without, as I have already said, the aid and co-operation of our neighbours would be hopeless and far from our best interests as a Colony. Briefly, then, while no one would be more pleased than myself to see the Germans excluded from this Colony for the period suggested, it can only be successfully done, provided we have the hearty steady co-operation of China and the neighbouring countries and, I suggest, therefore, that there should be embodied in any recommendation of this nature forwarded to the Home Government such a proviso. (No! No! and some applause.)

The Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak: As there are no more members of the Chamber who wish to voice their opinions on the resolution I shall exercise my prerogative as mover of the resolution to reply briefly to Sir Paul's remarks. I have purposely avoided dealing with the subject of shipping for the very reason that obviously the action of this Colony and other parts of the Empire must go inseparably with what the Allies decide to do, and we are not such fools as to fail to realize that if the ports of France and Italy are open to German shipping Hongkong must admit them to this port. (A voice: Of course.) In reply to the fear, which has been expressed, that if such action were taken as has been suggested, even for a limited period, it would do us untold harm in trade with China and Japan, I trust before very long China too will have entered the fight against the foes of humanity (hear, hear). If that be the case, then the economic reasons do not apply, because she will come equally into line with ourselves in deciding what shall be done with German trade, and we shall be bound inseparably with her. (Hear, hear.) So I think we need not seriously consider that a part of the argument against the principle of merely presenting our views to the home Government, which we have a right to have considered. With these few words I put the resolution, unless there is an amendment to it. This resolution has been proposed by myself and seconded by Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton. Those in favour will kindly show it by raising their hands.

There was a general response. At the request of "Against" Sir Paul Chater raised his hand and said "Although singly, I put up my hand."

A voice: There is another. The second voter was Captain Carter, who sat at the back of the room.

The Chairman: There are two opponents.

Voices: Speech! Speech!

The Chairman: I think we may say that the resolution has been carried by an overwhelming majority.

Mr. S. H. Dodwell: There is one further resolution I wish to move this evening. It has reference to certain remarks made by His Excellency the Governor in the recent debate in the Legislative Council on 19th instant, remarks which were taken exception to by Mr. Holyoak at the time, and with which I feel sure you are all familiar. At the conclusion of the debate His Excellency said "I have only one remark to make, and that is that I don't think any unprejudiced person would consider that the words I used in reference to the deceased Sir Thomas Jackson and deceased William Keswick [Mr. Holyoak: And others] can by any stretch of imagination be construed into an insult to the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce or its committee. I will now put the motion." I personally was not present in the Council Chamber, but I have carefully read the various reports of the debate in our local press, and with all due respect I say I cannot agree with His Excellency (Applause). To my mind, no unprejudiced person could come to any other conclusion than that some of His Excellency's remarks, to say the least, were lacking in that courtesy which I think this Chamber is entitled to receive from the Government. (Loud

applause.) In face of His Excellency's concluding words—those I have just read to you—I personally do not believe that any studied insult or even discourtesy was intended. I take that view the more readily as it seems to me incredible that the Governor, no matter how strongly he was opposed to our views, would wish to make such disparaging remarks about the members of the community chosen by you for your committee, men who, whatever their qualifications, have been entrusted by their fellows with the management of business concerns controlling millions of dollars, and who further, I submit, have taken a very responsible part in guiding those concerns safely and successfully through the greatest crisis in the history of the world (Applause). And yet, gentlemen, what other inference can one draw? I ask any of you if you can put any other construction on the words, to get up and let us have it. I would remind you that the report of the proceedings in the Legislative Council is likely to be widely read, not only in the Far East, and I think we have to take into consideration the construction that will be put upon the report by that public which we have also to consider. I therefore feel very strongly that if we do not take exception to the words used by His Excellency we should lose not only our self-respect, but our right to be taken seriously hereafter by any commercial body, and more particularly by the Hongkong Government itself. (Applause.) Gentlemen, with those few remarks I beg to propose: That the members of this Chamber desire to take exception to the words used by H. E. the Governor at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on Thursday, the 19th of April last, in speaking to a resolution which ought to convey to the Imperial Authorities the carefully reasoned and unanimous opinion of the Committee of this Chamber." (Applause.)

Sir Paul Chater, at this stage, rose and left the meeting.

Mr. C. Montague Ede: I am about to second the resolution. Mr. Dodwell has told you that in coming to the conclusions at which he has arrived, he has been influenced only by the printed report or reports of the proceedings of the Council on the 19th of this month. He was not present in the room and therefore cannot tell you first hand what actually occurred. I, gentlemen, was there. I was in the room during the debate; I was in a position peculiarly favourable, as I faced H. E. the Governor and not only heard every word he said but noted particularly the inflections of his voice, and I can assure you that the impression conveyed to my mind was that the slight on this Chamber was intentional. I would specially call your attention to the following paragraph in Mr. Holyoak's speech:—

"Finally, I would remind you that the views I have endeavoured, however incompetently, to set forth are unitedly shared and endorsed by the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, which, at a recent meeting specially convened to consider the whole matter, unanimously adopted the identical motion on which I am addressing you. The composition of this Committee is so well known to your Excellency and this Council that I am certain its carefully considered opinion will not fail to carry the weight it deserves with the Secretary of State for the Colonies."

In this His Excellency the Governor was clearly informed of the unanimity existing, and there is therefore less excuse for what transpired afterwards. (Applause.) I understand that His Excellency the Governor has stated that a wrong construction has been put upon what he said, but I regret very much that having been pre-

sent and having weighed the point most carefully I, for one, cannot accept this explanation. Fortunately this matter can be judged by you all on its own merits, and I therefore leave it to you to show by voting unanimously for the resolution that you take exception to the way in which this Chamber, through its representative, was slighted and its considered opinion set at naught.

With these remarks I second the resolution (Loud applause). The Chairman: I am glad that the burden of proposing or seconding this resolution has not fallen on my shoulders, the more so because I was present and deeply interested in what took place. I voiced the resentment which I can perfectly and clearly see is felt deeply by all of you, in the Council directly after it had occurred, and I therefore propose to leave it to the vote. This much is due to H. E. the Governor, and that is that I should tell you that he sent for me on Saturday and in the course of the interview again explained to me that he could not see how for any one else could possibly place upon his words the interpretation which we have done, and it is also due to him to say that he never intended such an interpretation at all. But be that as it may, gentlemen, when an utterance is made by a public man he must accept responsibility for the spoken word (Applause) and in the absence of a public withdrawal, as public as his statement has been made, we have no other course to adopt. With these few words I will put the resolution which has been proposed by Mr. Dodwell and seconded by Mr. Ede.

No hand being raised against the resolution was declared to be carried unanimously, amid applause.

The Chairman: Gentlemen, May I express before you leave the appreciation of the Committee of the Chamber in what amounts to a vote of confidence in us. (Applause.) Believe me, the work of the Committee of the Chamber and your representative is by no means light, and certainly could not be carried on for one single moment without the Committee and the representative feeling that there was the unanimous opinion of the Chamber behind them (Applause).

Mr. Bell: May I ask where you propose to forward these resolutions?

The Chairman: Mr. Bell, these resolutions, I take it, will be sent to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Mr. Bell: May I suggest, Sir, that they should be sent to the Committee of the United Chambers of Commerce at home?

The Chairman: That will be done, Mr. Bell.

Mr. A. Forbes proposed that a public meeting should be held, because he thought the matter ought to be publicly discussed. He proposed that the meeting be held as early as possible.

Mr. Loughlin seconded, saying it was most important that the opinion of this Colony as a whole should be sent home and not merely the voice of the Chamber of Commerce.

The Chairman: I think I can say that at an early date we will endeavour to arrange a public meeting for you. Personally, I have been inundated with letters, telephone calls, etc.; urging that this meeting should be a public meeting, but I had to tell them that this was a private meeting of the Chamber of Commerce and that other people could not vote if they came. I was therefore urged that the public should be given an opportunity of expressing its opinion, and it may be possible to arrange for a meeting to take place on Thursday next at 5.30 at the Theatre. That remains to be seen.

The meeting then closed.

HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

S—SELLERS; SA—SALES; B—BUYERS; N—NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.	
Banks	sa. \$7.12 1/4
MARINE INSURANCES.	
Cantons	n. \$375
North China	n. £ 350
Unions	n. \$315
Yangtzes	n. ex 73 \$317
FIRE INSURANCES.	
China Fires	b. \$155
H. K. Fires	b. \$330
SHIPPING.	
Douglases	sa. & b. \$37
Steamboats	b. \$17 1/2
Indos (Def.)	b. \$125 1/2
Indos (Pref.)	b. \$11 1/2
Shells	n. 107 1/2
Ferries	s. \$34
REFINERIES.	
Sugars	sa. \$114 1/2 & 114
Malabons	n. \$33
MINING.	
Kailans	n. \$1/6
Langkats	b. £ 17 1/2
Rams	b. \$225
Tronohs	b. \$27 1/2
Urals	n. \$1/1
DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, &C.	
H. K. Wharves	sa. \$30
Kowloon Docks	sa. \$127 & 123
Shai Docks	b. £ 90
LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.	
Centrals	n. \$1.00
H. K. Hotels	n. \$102
Land Invest.	b. \$97 1/2
Hipreys East.	n. \$635
K'loon Lands	n. \$33
Shai Lands	n. £ 80
West Points	n. \$76
COTTON MILLS.	
Ewos	s. £ 155
Kung Yiks	b. £ 14 1/2
Shai Cottons	b. £ 12 1/2
Yangtzepeeps	b. £ 70
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Borneos	n. \$8
China Light & P. b.	\$4.75
Providents	n. \$8
Dairy Farms	b. \$32 1/2
Green Islands	sa. & b. \$3.10
H. K. Electric	n. \$52 1/2
H. K. Ice Co.	n. \$151
Ropes	n. \$38 1/2
Steel Foundries	n. \$10
Trans. Low Levels	sa. & b. \$7.80
Trans. Peak, old n.	\$9.80
Trans. Peak, new n.	\$1
Laundries	b. \$2.40
U. Waterboats	n. \$16
Watsons	b. & sa. \$6 1/2
Win. Powells	b. \$6.80
Morning Posts	n. \$39

CORRECTED TO MONDAY WEDNESDAY APRIL 25, 1917.
BENJAMIN & POTTS,
Share and General Brokers,
Princes Building.
Tel. address: Broker.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.	
T/T	2 1/4
Demand	24 9/16
30 d/s	24 3/4
60 d/s	24 1/4
4 m/s	24 13/16
T/T Shanghai	Nom.
T/T Singapore	10 1/4
T/T Japan	110 1/4
T/T India	Nom.
Demand, India	Nom.
T/T San Francisco	56 1/2
co & New York	56 1/2
T/T Java	137 1/2
T/T Marks	Nom.
T/T France	323
Demand, Paris	323 1/2
BUYING.	
4 m/s. L/C	2 1/2 5/16
4 m/s. D/P	2 1/2 5/16
6 m/s. L/C	2 1/2 5/16
30 d/s. Sydney & Melbourne	2 1/2 5/16
30 d/s. San Francisco & New York	57 3/4
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. France	335
6 m/s. France	340
Demand, Germany	Nom.
Demand, New York	56 1/2
T/T Bombay	Nom.
Demand, Bombay	Nom.
T/T Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Manila	115
Demand, Singapore	10 1/4
On Haiphong	37 1/2 prem.
On Saigon	23 1/2 prem.
On Bangkok	64 1/2
Sourabaya	84 1/2
Gold Loan, per oz.	48.30
Est Silver, per oz.	37.9 1/8
DISCOUNT PER 100.	
Chinese, 20 d/s, please	5 1/2 d/s
Chinese, 16 d/s	5 1/2 d/s
Hongkong, 20 d/s, please	5 1/2 d/s
Hongkong, 16 d/s	5 1/2 d/s

MEUKOW BRANDY



Purveyed to House of Lords, The Government Department at Washington, U.S.A. AND The Different Navies and Armies. Sole Agents: H. RUTTON & SONS, 10, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

BANKS.

BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business Transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum.

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4 1/2% per annum

LOOK POON SHAN, Chief Manager.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

TO GO	FROM	EVERY 15 MIN.
10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M.	10 MIN.
10.15 A.M.	10.15 A.M.	10 MIN.
10.30 A.M.	10.30 A.M.	10 MIN.
10.45 A.M.	10.45 A.M.	10 MIN.
11.00 A.M.	11.00 A.M.	10 MIN.
11.15 A.M.	11.15 A.M.	10 MIN.
11.30 A.M.	11.30 A.M.	10 MIN.
11.45 A.M.	11.45 A.M.	10 MIN.
12.00 P.M.	12.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
12.15 P.M.	12.15 P.M.	10 MIN.
12.30 P.M.	12.30 P.M.	10 MIN.
12.45 P.M.	12.45 P.M.	10 MIN.
1.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
1.15 P.M.	1.15 P.M.	10 MIN.
1.30 P.M.	1.30 P.M.	10 MIN.
1.45 P.M.	1.45 P.M.	10 MIN.
2.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
2.15 P.M.	2.15 P.M.	10 MIN.
2.30 P.M.	2.30 P.M.	10 MIN.
2.45 P.M.	2.45 P.M.	10 MIN.
3.00 P.M.	3.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
3.15 P.M.	3.15 P.M.	10 MIN.
3.30 P.M.	3.30 P.M.	10 MIN.
3.45 P.M.	3.45 P.M.	10 MIN.
4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
4.15 P.M.	4.15 P.M.	10 MIN.
4.30 P.M.	4.30 P.M.	10 MIN.
4.45 P.M.	4.45 P.M.	10 MIN.
5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.	10 MIN.

NIGHT CASES.

8.00 P.M. and 9.00 P.M. 2.30 to 11.00 P.M. every half hour.

11.00 P.M. to 11.45 P.M. every quarter of an hour.

SUNDAY.

10.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M. EVERY 15 MIN.

10.15 A.M. to 10.15 A.M. 10 MIN.

10.30 A.M. to 10.30 A.M. 10 MIN.

10.45 A.M. to 10.45 A.M. 10 MIN.

11.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M. 10 MIN.

11.15 A.M. to 11.15 A.M. 10 MIN.

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11.45 A.M. to 11.45 A.M. 10 MIN.

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10.45 P.M. to 10.45 P.M. 10 MIN.

11.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M. 10 MIN.

11.15 P.M. to 11.15 P.M. 10 MIN.

11.30 P.M. to 11.30 P.M. 10 MIN.

11.45 P.M. to 11.45 P.M. 10 MIN.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital...\$15,000,000

RESERVE FUNDS:

Starting \$1,500,000 at 2 1/2%

Silver...\$18,500,000

Reserve Liability of \$33,500,0



What Makes "WESTMINSTER SPECIALS" ?

SO GOOD

A trial reveals a refined flavour and delicate aroma such as none other can boast of.

Westminster
TURKISH SPECIALS.

From all Leading Tobacconists.



NOTICES.

E. HING
WING WOO STREET
SHIP CHANDLERS & GENERAL STOREKEEPERS.
STEEL, IRON, BRASS & METAL MERCHANTS.
WHOLESALE & RETAIL IRONMONGERS.
TELEPHONE 1116.

SMOKE THE POPULAR CIGARETTES

M. C. C.

CORK TIPPED Per 100. \$1.50
GOLD PLAIN " " \$1.50
M.C.C. SPECIAL PLAIN TIPPED Per. 20, 35 cents.

SOLE AGENT:—CRAECO-EGYPTIAN TOBACCO STORE
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

The Craeco-Egyptian Tobacco Store has always in Stock, from all high class Egyptian Cigarette manufacturers, fresh stocks, such as Nestor, Glancia, N. D. Toccoa, M. Melchior, Dierstein, Simon, Arta, Messero, Freres, Falmes, Specials, Isherwood Brothers, Westminster Specials, etc.

POPULAR PRICES.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.
AUCTIONEER & GENERAL BROKER.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY the 26th April, 1917.

commencing each day at 11 a.m. (and continuing in the afternoon) at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

A Large Quantity of Black & Brown Boots & Shoes, Patent leather dress boots, Buckskin boots and shoes, rope sole shoes, fine quality coloured linen soft shirts, white woollen sweaters, woollen vests, American linen under suits, bath gowns, bathing suits & drawers, silk & lisle socks, silk ties, sun hats, straw hats, silk mufflers, lady's & gent's raincoats.

Also A Quantity of Real Panama Hats, On view from Tuesday, the 24th inst.

Catalogue will be issued. Terms—Cash.
GEO. P. LAMMERT.
Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 27th April, 1917.

commencing at 11 a.m. at Holt's Wharf, Kowloon 34 Bales Paper, 4 Cases Glass, 31 Kegs Point, 13 Cables, 6 Bags Shackles, 1 Anchor.
Terms—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT.
Auctioneer.

FOR SALE.

MOTOR CARS, MOTOR CARS, 1917 Overland Touring Cars, 8 Cylinder, 7 Seater, **GEO. P. LAMMERT.**
Loddell Street, Hongkong, 15th April, 1917.

NOTICES.

THERAPION
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, No. 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

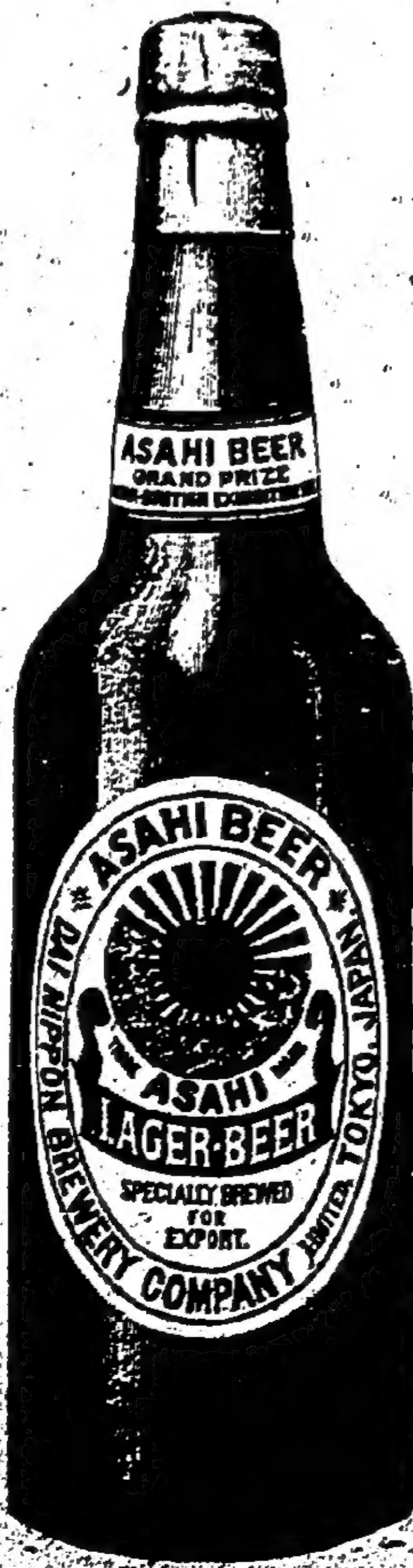
KNIFE-LIKE PAINS

The sharp, shooting pains, the intense agony of Sciatica, often make death preferable to life. The fiery darts that run from hip to back, the sleepless nights, the cheerless days—why not STOP all this and get back to health and comfort again? **LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM** is the best known remedy for Sciatica. Rubbed into the limbs where the pain is, it gives almost instant relief, and its persistent use has effected many miraculous cures. Don't despair just because other remedies have failed to cure your Sciatica. **LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM** is different from all other remedies. It cures as thousands can testify.

Sold at Rs. 1 per bottle. Of all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout India.

Agents for Hongkong,
Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.

ASAHI BEER.



POST OFFICE.

IMPORT PROHIBITIONS.

The Public are informed that the underrated articles are prohibited from importation into the United Kingdom, either by letter post or by parcel post.

Gold manufactured or unmanufactured, including gold coin and articles consisting partly of or containing gold; All manufactures of Silver other than silver watches and silver watch cases; Jewellery of any description.

Letters and Parcels containing such articles cannot therefore be accepted for transmission by the Post Office.

FRENCH PARCEL REGULATIONS.

The Public are informed that the new regulations adopted by the French Customs limit the number of parcels addressed to France, Corsica and Algeria must fill in the columns of the regular Customs Declaration particularly and exactly, omitting none of the headings comprised therein.

It is furthermore absolutely necessary to show in the aforesaid declaration (1) The full name and address of the addressee (2) A statement as to whether the contents are intended for State supplies or not.

Particulars of outgoing and incoming mails will not be advertised in future. The Post Office will forward all correspondence posted by the fastest routes.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

Tai O.—Week days, 5 p.m.

Tai Po.—Week days, 10 a.m.; Sundays, 9.30 a.m.

Cheung Chow.—Week days, 2 p.m.

Shataukok, Shatin and Sheungshui.—Week days, 4 p.m.

Aberdeen, Aukau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, San Tin and Stanley.—Week days, 4.30 p.m.

Canton, Samshui and Wanchow.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; Registration 5 p.m.; Letters 6 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.

Macao.—Week days, 7.15 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.

Kongmoon.—Week days, 6 p.m. Except Saturdays; Sundays, 5 p.m.

Namtau and Sanmei.—Week days, 5 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.

Shamshui.—Week days, 10 a.m.; 4 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.

FROM SHEUNGWAN WESTERN BRANCH P.O.

Macao.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 8.30 a.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.

Canton.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m.; 9.30 p.m.

Tai Ping Tung.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.

Shet Ki.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.

Kongmoon.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

Kumshui.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

Kaukung.—Week days, 6 p.m. Except Saturdays; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Awa M. Jap., ex 3,694, Havahai, 24th Apr. Shanghai, 21st Apr. Gen. N. Y. K.

Daisichi M. Jap., ex 1,055, Fukui, 24th Apr. 12th Apr. Gen. M.E.K.

Takano, Br., ex 1,44, Kennedy, 24th Apr. Manila, 21st Apr. Gen. J.M. & Co.

Tungshing, Br., ex 1,107, Hussey, 24th Apr. Saigon, 19th Apr. Bica-J.M. & Co.

Brisbane, Br., ex 748, McCallan, 25th Apr. Saigon, 24th Apr. Rice-Carmichael & Clarke.

Washing, Br., ex 1,170, Picknell, 25th Apr. Saigon, 21st Apr. Rice-J.M. & Co.

Edgar, Mr. & Mrs. Paris; Hooper, Miss; Paris Master; Messrs. Mr. & Mrs. Trudgely; Miss Marchand; Mr.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Edgar, Mr. & Mrs. Paris; Hooper, Miss; Paris Master; Messrs. Mr. & Mrs. Trudgely; Miss Marchand; Mr.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE. Cannot be reopened. Requested for Bread, Cakes, Confectionery, and meals with various other goods.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 25th at 11.50—No return from Indo-China. Pressure has decreased quickly at the Bonin Islands and slightly at Waihaiwei and Vladivostok; it has increased slightly to moderately elsewhere. The anticyclone exhibits a tendency to break up, and a depression is situated to the west of the Bonin.

Fresh easterly winds will prevail over the northern portion of the China Sea. Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 7.55 inches, against an average of 10.48 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW

District.	Forecast.
1 Hongkong to Gay Road.	E. winds, fresh to moderate; cloudy, some drizzle.
2 Formosa Channel.	N.E. winds, strong moderating.
3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamooki.	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan.	The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register, April 25, a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Direction.	Force.	Weather.
Vancouver	6a	30.53	44	ess		4b	
Nemato	6a	30.06		w		1	
Bakodate	6a	30.11		ne		1	
Tokio	6a	29.91		nnw		3	
Koshi	6a	30.01		nw		2	
Nagasaki	6a	30.13		w		2	
Kagima	6a	30.04		pw		1	
Osaka	6a	29.99		nnw		1	
Naha	6a	29.99		n		1	
Ishikawa	6a	29.99		nne		2	
Bonin Is.	6a	29.59		s		1	
Chafso	6a						
Whampoa	6a	30.13	48	56	e	2b	
Hankow	6a						
Shanghai	6a						
Changsha	6a						
Shanghai	6a	30.15	34	96	e	1b	
Guthrie	6a	30.13	53	88	nne	2	
Sharp P.	6a	29.96	58	76	n	4of	
Amoy	6a	30.13	58	76	nne	2	
Swatow	6a						
Tientsin	6a	29.98	63	80	e	6	
Taiwan	6a	29.89	64			0	
Koshun	6a	29.98	66	nnw		0	
Peking	6a	29.98	72	ne		4	
Canton	6a	29.99	68	nne		70	
Hankow	6a	29.98	69	85	e	30	
Shanghai	6a	29.94	65	88	o	60	
Changsha	6a	29.87				ne	60
Shanghai	6a	29.94	68	88	ese	40	
Wuchow	6a						
Taipei	6a						
Chow	6a						
Shanghai	7a						
Mourane	6	29.85	79	80	ne	2b	
St. J.	6	29.76	77	89	ne	1b	
San Francisco	6	29.85	79	80	ne	2b	
San Francisco	6	29.76	77	89	ne	1b	
San Francisco	6	29.85	79	80	ne	2b	
San Francisco	6	29.76	77	89	ne	1b	
San Francisco	6	29.85	79	80	ne	2b	
San Francisco	6	29.76	77	89	ne	1b	
San Francisco	6	29.85	79	80	ne	2b	
San Francisco	6	29.76	77	89	ne	1b	
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San Francisco	6	29.76	77	89	ne	1b	
San Francisco	6	29.85	79	80	ne	2b	
San Francisco	6	29.76	77	89	ne	1b	
San Francisco	6	29.85	79	80	ne	2b	
San Francisco	6	29.76	77</				